FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIANS ISSUE STATEMENT ON JORDAN VALLEY CLASH

JN151434 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1248 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Statement issued by the military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces on 15 April]

[Text] To continue the escalation of armed struggle against the Zionist enemy; to strengthen the steadfastness and struggle of our people against the American-Zionist-As-Sadat conspiracy; to confront the self-rule plot; to express our Arab nation's will for armed struggle in the face of conspiratorial schemes against our nation's spirit of struggle; to strengthen the spirit of determination to confront the danger threatening the Palestinian cause and the Arabism of Jerusalem--for these reasons, at 2300 on 14 April, fighters from the Martyr Kamal Nasir Squad carried out a sudden attack against the enemy's military units in Az-Zarra'ah settlement--Tirat Zevi--south of the town of Bisan [Bet She'an] in the Jordan Valley.

The force storming the settlement advanced toward an enemy army camp and opened fire with various types of automatic weapons and rockets. At the same time, another force provided covering fire for the storming squad, closed the roads and laid ambushes for any reinforcements sent by the enemy in the direction of the settlement.

The clash continued until 0800 today, 15 April. During the battle, our forces destroyed a number of the settlement's posts and destroyed (?two) vehicles carrying reinforcements, killing the occupants. The vehicles were advancing toward the settlement.

Our forces returned safely to base, except for four strugglers who have not yet rejoined their squad.

The following enemy losses were observed:

1. Two vehicles on the road to the settlement were destroyed and the soldiers in them were killed.
2. A number of military positions in the settlement received losses.
3. A large number of losses of men in the enemy ranks was inflicted.

Our Palestinian revolution will continue in its armed struggle until victory. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The General Command of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution.

ARAB ECONOMIC, SOCIAL FUND EXPELS EGYPT

LD151726 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Board of Governors of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development ended the first meeting of a regular session by deciding to suspend Egyptian membership--unanimously, with three abstentions.

The meeting elected Syrian Economy Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi as president of the fund's Board of Directors and secretary general in succession of Dr Sai'b Jarudi.

The meeting had begun earlier today at the level of Arab finance and economy ministers of all 21 member countries. Egypt took part in the opening session, and its representative, Midhat 'Abd al-'Aziz, under secretary of the Egyptian Finance Ministry, soon withdrew in protest at the proposal submitted by member countries--excluding Sudan, Somalia and Oman--for the suspension of Egypt's membership in view of the peace agreement it signed with Israel.

Midhat 'Abd al-'Aziz said at a press conference he held after his withdrawal that the Egyptian delegation had attended on the invitation of the Fund "in order to draw the attention of the (?Arab) world to the need to keep politics out of our economic organizations, which we have built with effort and sweat on the shoulders of our Arab experts, including Egyptians." He added that he had attended so to announce Egypt's attitude "and to record before history that its suspension from these organizations is illegal." He said that the demand by some "sister" Arab countries was unfounded. He pointed out that his country "is not concerned" at the suspension of its membership in these organizations, and said that such decisions were "illegal." Answering a question on whether the suspension decision was based on the resolutions of the Baghdad ninth Arab summit conference, he said that Egypt did not recognize the legality of the Baghdad summit, which was held "outside the Arab League and which Egypt was not invited to attend."

The Council will resume its meetings this evening.

Arab Fund Appointments

LD151750 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Governors of the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund ended its meetings at the level of ministers of finance and the economy this evening and issued a final statement.

The Council has decided to suspend Egypt's membership and halt the granting of any loans or technical aid to Egypt or to any of its public establishments or bodies. The Board of Directors was entrusted with taking the necessary measures to implement this decision.

The Council agreed on the fund's budget for 1979 and decided to accept the resignation of Dr Sai'b Jarudi, president of the Board of Directors and director general, effective 16 April 1979, and the appointment of Syrian Minister of the Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi as director general and president of the Board of Directors for a period of 5 years from the date he assumes office. The council asked 'Abdallah al-Hamad, director general of the Kuwaiti Arab Economic Development Fund, to act as a director general and president of the Board of Directors until Dr Al-'Imadi assumes office. The governor of Qatar in the fund has been elected president of the Council of Governors for the eighth annual session. The Jordanian governor has been elected deputy to the president of the Council of Governors.

The council decided to hold its coming session in Doha next year. It also decided that the fund should study the practical formulas for the achievement of its effective participation in the financing of social development programs and projects in the Arab world and present its findings to the next session of the Council of Governors.

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN131352 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 13 April--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat presided over a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee today.

The Palestine news agency WAFA reports that during the meeting, the conferees made a comprehensive assessment of the situation in the Arab area in light of the PLO being implemented by As-Sadat, in collaboration with the Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism. They also discussed ways to cope with the Zionist military escalation in southern Lebanon.

ALGIERS VOP REPORTS MEETING OF PLO MILITARY COUNCIL

LD131936 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman and Commander in Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Forces Brother Abu 'Ammar has presided over a meeting of the Military Council of the Palestine National Council. The meeting was held to discuss the escalation of military operations carried out by the Palestinian revolutionaries in the occupied territory [words indistinct].

Our radio correspondent has learned that the brother commander issued orders and directives in this respect to all revolutionaries and fighters in all positions and on all levels.

Participants in the meeting also discussed the consequences of the Israeli aggression against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps.

The Military Council has been entrusted with the task of taking all measures and of being cautious and vigilant to counter further Zionist barbaric actions against the Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps.

PNC CHAIRMAN LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR PRAGUE

JN151821 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], left Damascus for Prague today. He is leading a PNC delegation which will represent the PLO at the meetings of the Interparliamentary Union, which will be held in Prague 16-22 April.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY OUTLINES STAND ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD152105 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, Ash-Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, today told West European ambassadors in the kingdom about the kingdom's attitude toward the agreement signed between Egypt and Israel. He stressed to the ambassadors the kingdom's continued support for the efforts which are being exerted for lasting peace based on justice, which realizes for the Arab nation complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, first and foremost the holy city of Jerusalem; also, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, above all, their right to self-determination. These are the Arab nation's minimum demands for the required comprehensive solution--not realized by the earlier-mentioned agreement.

He also clarified the kingdom's commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad conference. He asked the ambassadors to convey to their governments the kingdom's request for support for the Arabs' just cause and their legitimate demands.

Ash-Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri stressed to the ambassadors the kingdom government's request to all friendly states which have no diplomatic relations with Israel and to those states which have severed such relations to maintain the status quo, since the Middle East crisis, the foundation and core of which is the Palestinian issue, is still unsolved. He expressed hope that the states which have relations with Israel will not respond to Israeli pressure to move foreign embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

PAPER COMMENDS PLO RAID, URGES SUPPORT, PROVISION OF BASES

LD260930 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 16 April--Today's Saudi papers highlight reports of the fedayeen operation carried out by four fedayeen of the Palestinian revolution yesterday, the first clash between the fedayeen and Zionist occupation forces on the Jordanian front since 1970. The papers describe the operation as "brave."

The newspaper AL-MADINAH writes that the operation was one of many such operations which constitute the essence of the Palestine Arab action.

The paper affirms that the fedayeen action remains the only right way to deal with the international Zionist plot, which enjoys the support of the big powers in usurping Palestine and driving a wedge in the Arab area to keep it constantly unstable and in a state of chaos.

The paper called for Arab participation in the fedayeen action by providing financial and military support and bases from which to operate to attain its objectives.

AS-SADAT PRAISES SUPPORT OF UPPER EGYPT PEOPLE

NC131406 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Apr 79 NC

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat delivered on 13 April at a popular rally held in Awlad Abu Tawq in Sawhaj--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God [applause], in the name of the Almighty God, I salute you, my kinsmen, the bulwark of the people of Egypt and the land of Egypt. I salute you and through you all of upper Egypt [cheers and applause].

Perhaps you are unaware that you, the people of upper Egypt, were the primary source of support for me--after God Almighty--in dealing with the centers of power and in this march, which I spoke to you about the day before yesterday on television. Perhaps you are unaware that when I issued the second decision within less than 1 year of my presidency--the decision to liquidate the centers of power--you were the primary support for me after God. [cheers and applause]

For this reason, and in the face of this love, I reciprocate your love. [cheers for "the hero of peace"] I thank Almighty God, who strengthened me through you, enabling us to continue the march until today. Today I come to tell you that Egypt is our country; the land is ours; the decision is ours; the will is ours. Our country is free, and what remains to be done is to establish prosperity for every citizen in the land of Egypt. [cheers and applause]

My kinsmen and beloved ones: God strengthened me when upper Egypt stood at my side in the battle to liquidate the centers of power, and after 9 years we were able to accomplish the miracle. Today I am coming to you, my kinsmen and beloved ones, so that you can again stand by my side to rebuild Egypt through love, loyalty, solidarity, construction, brotherhood, faith and all the values we have learned from this land and from our customs. I pray to God that in our upcoming work--and in which I will need your support after that of God--I will need you to rebuild Egypt; reestablish its values; achieve prosperity for every citizen; get land for every citizen; achieve dignity for every citizen; and achieve security and safety for every citizen.

I pray to Almighty God to grant us success in this battle--just as He granted us success before in liquidating the centers of power and regaining our freedom and will--to continue to build along the path of peace. Almighty God is peace. Peace from me to you, my kinsmen and beloved ones. God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN SAWHAJ CITY 13 APRIL

NC131432 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1346 GMT on 13 April links up with Cairo Voice of the Arabs to relay live the arrival of President Anwar as-Sadat at Sawhaj City to begin a tour of Sawhaj Governorate. The helicopter carrying the president lands at Sawhaj City public square at 1354 GMT. President as-Sadat disembarks at 1358 GMT and shakes hands with senior well-wishers amidst a tumultuous popular reception. After shaking hands, the president tours various parts of the city in an open car, cheered and applauded by the crowds who have gathered to greet him. The president's car arrives at the presidential resthouse in Sawhaj at 1412 GMT, when the relay ends.

Addresses Rally

NC141525 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1258 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[14 April speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at popular rally in Sawhaj City--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, sons, sisters and daughters: I thank God Almighty. When I visited you a year ago, I promised you and the Egyptian people that today would be better than yesterday and tomorrow would be better than today. Having heard with you the report about the achievements here in food security and other activities, I thank God and I can say that the work for the sake of the Egyptian man which we began, and which is now reaching its peak, is following the right course here in Sawhaj. [applause] I hope when I visit you again, God willing, I will see a complete revolution. This is what we are aiming at now.

At this stage, what is the meaning of the referendum, on the peace treaty, the agreement related to autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the reorganization of the state? What is the meaning of this? This means that we are being blessed by God. You will recall that when I visited you here last year, the battle for peace between Egypt and Israel was at its peak. The United States participated as a main party in the settlement of this problem. Two things have happened since our previous meeting. First, the Camp David agreement was concluded late last summer, after I visited you about this time. Second, a decision was adopted to choose sons from each province to run the affairs of the province in cooperation with representatives at the local councils and all other organizations.

The first event after my meeting with you was the Camp David agreement which was concluded last September. This agreement led us, thank God, to signing the peace agreement. [applause] We do not want to answer here those who are shouting. The peace agreement is not a separate agreement. You have heard me, and the Israelis themselves heard me when I addressed them from the heart of the Knesset, saying: We do not seek a separate solution, a partial solution or a third disengagement. We want to establish a durable and just peace in the area. The Two Camp David accords which were signed last September laid the bases for a just peace. The first stage of this just peace will actually begin with the withdrawal from Sinai and with self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

As you know, with God's will and help, in May I will go to take over Al-'Arish, God willing. [applause] One month after exchanging the instruments of ratification we will, God willing, meet in Al-'Arish to discuss the next part of the agreement relating to the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

If those shouters abroad, and the Soviet Union behind them, are repeating like parrots that it is a separate agreement, we do not care and will not answer them. But, as usual, we will let our deeds speak for us. [applause] We have no time to waste. [cheers] We will not answer such abuse. We will not waste our time because a very important task lies ahead of us. This is the task we are currently pursuing, namely, the Egyptian man's prosperity, security and safety. The Egyptian man has always, since the beginning of history, been the maker of the first civilization, government and state.

The time has come to rebuild the state as well as the Egyptian man, after all he has endured and suffered. Before the 23 July revolution we suffered from party corruption, from a minority group of rulers in Cairo and the pashas who had their own class because they were pashas. They deprived the majority of the people and the peasants. They deprived them of all their rights so that they could enjoy everything in Cairo. There is no place for this at all. The 23 July revolution resolved this problem about 27 years ago. The 15 May revolution came about to complete the structure and to correct what took place after the 23 July revolution. The May revolution has resulted in rebuilding the structure with full democracy, lawful rule, the citizen's security and safety, and clarity in everything.

While we meet together today, I thank God that I have heard about your governorate's achievements in food security. I am very happy. Last year I called for what you have achieved today. I also asked the governor to begin new food security projects so that we may completely overcome this problem.

The other problem is that of housing. I have heard from the governor about the proposed solutions and decisions. I heard all these in relation to square meters. No, when I come here next year, God willing, [applause] I would like to see that you have begun building the new cities.

I know that here, particularly in the eastern region opposite the Red Sea, there are tens of thousands of good feddans. The governor yesterday asked me what he could do about the ownership of this land, and to which ministry it belongs. I told him and I say again to you that everything within Sawhaj Governorate is of concern to you, and the governor will make the appropriate decisions in cooperation with the local councils. [applause] The new land which is opposite the Red Sea, which I heard amounts to tens of thousands of feddans, and which will be irrigated by a pipeline from the Nile, will be annexed to you here in Sawhaj. I would like to see every citizen own land. You have heard me say that our country includes resources for the prosperity of every citizen in Egypt, but needs people to work the land. Next time I would like to see every citizen in Sawhaj own a plot in the new land and in the new cities according to decisions made by you--owners of the land in Sawhaj. Just as you have achieved food security, you will also resolve all other problems. I would like every person to own a piece of land in his country--to cultivate it and live on it. [applause]

This is what we are seeking today. Before now it was not possible for us to complete the march of democracy. As you know, beginning in 1971, in May that year I closed down the detention camps for good, I advocated the rule of the law, and a permanent constitution was drawn up for Egypt. Freedom of the press and the formation of parties prevailed. For 8 years the detention camps have been closed, the rule of law has prevailed and the dignity of male and female citizens and their security and safety are above everything else. [applause]

Today we are completing the rebuilding of democracy. It was not possible to allow in Egypt what occurred in Portugal. In order to restore democracy in Portugal, there was a civil war in the country for several years, in which the big powers intervened. To this day Portugal is suffering because it did not approach democracy soundly in order to spare the people calamities.

We thank God that we are proceeding along our course. Immediately following the 1973 battle, we applied freedom of the press in full after 40 years. Today we are completing the structure of democracy following the decree on the governors' powers.

As for the statement made by our brothers 'Abd al-'Azim regarding the local councils and their jurisdiction, after the outcome of the referendum, God willing, and by virtue of the powers invested in me by the constitution in the absence of the People's Assembly to issue laws by decree, which will be presented to the assembly on convening, I will, God willing, issue a decree empowering the governor with the president's jurisdictions and repealing anything to the contrary in other laws. [applause] Hence, the governor's powers will be confirmed. [applause]

In the same decree, I will grant, God willing, full powers to the local council and the governor within their governorate. Anything imcompatible with this decree will be considered null and void until the People's Assembly convenes. What is the significance of this? This means that we will achieve full democracy. It is time, as you have heard me say, to build our life together. Each province is a family within itself. The governor, members of the People's Assembly, local councils and all citizens in the governorates will do what they consider best for their governorate. I tell you here that there will be no restrictions on you in your governorate. There will be no restrictions regarding the land or anything else. As I have said, I will issue the decree, God willing, after the dissolution of the assembly to strengthen the powers of the governor and the local councils. [applause]

We want to rebuild ourselves as the great states rebuilt themselves. The United States is only 200 years old. Before building their state, the Americans sat together as we are sitting here today. After the war of independence and the liberation of their will and land, the American issued a bill of rights, prepared a constitution and decided on their system. You know that each state in the United States has its own laws and conditions conforming with the desires of its inhabitants. The mother of the family, which is the central government in Washington, coordinates among these states. However, each state is independent regarding its domestic affairs such as housing, food production, general production and tourism. I want the stage of full democracy to begin. When I spoke about the referendum, I said that constitutional legitimacy depends on the achievements of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions. Some shamelessly believed in the past, as I have already said, that it was possible to return Egypt to the era of pashas, parties and the old party corruption. No, this will not happen. The 23 July revolution stipulated that there will be no feudalism, foreign colonialism, king, parties or corrupt leaderships. All of this has ended and has become ancient history. We will not allow this to happen again when rebuilding ourselves. Why? Because one of the achievements of the 23 July revolution was to realize the national will.

The 23 July revolution made mistakes, but we corrected them in a most exemplary manner in the 15 May revolution. This represents full democracy and the full will of the people after thousands of years. The ruler in Egypt was always a foreigner for 2,000 years before the 23 July revolution. The imperialists ruled in Egypt during this period. The Turks ruled for 400 years, the British ruled for more than 75 years. Together with the Mamelukes, Romans and Kurds, they ruled for 2,000 years. Today, our will has been liberated on every inch of our land. Each governorate has complete independence within the governorate. It can exploit its lands and revenues in ways benefiting the sons of the province who constitute the family. The families of all the provinces constitute the great family, our mother--Egypt. We will not go back the pre-23 July era--the era of parties and leaderships. No, this is over.

The basis is Egypt, Egypt the motherland in its freedom, strength, independence, prosperity and in the dignity of its citizens and social security. As citizens, men and women alike, we will enjoy social security so that there will not be a single citizen in the country without life security and security in sickness, old age and death. [applause] This is what we want to build today.

The 23 July revolution destroyed forever party corruption and the leadership of pashas. Some backward people cannot imagine that the hands of the clock do not turn back. The legitimacy of the 15 May revolution is social peace, national unity and democratic socialism. The old socialism--that of guardianship, detention and arrest; the old socialism which held that the freedom of society is above the freedom of the individual--has been tried and proven to be corrupt and a failure. [applause] There is no power on earth that could return Egypt to that era. By democratic socialism, we mean the rule of law. All that we are working and struggling for is to provide the Egyptian man and woman with security and safety, prosperity, social security and complete freedom. This is the legitimacy of the 15 May revolution. We are now putting the final touches to this by consolidating democracy.

What is the meaning of the coming referendum? I want you to say to those shouting abroad and to the minority of opportunists disguised by various trends that this is the will of the people of Egypt, this is the basis. [applause]

I was happy about what I heard. Food security is a basic matter. While in the United States, I spoke to the Americans. I also spoke with the Germans and the Japanese and with all the world. I am concerned about food security because food must be available to the Egyptian man at the cheapest possible price. We are proceeding with this in accordance with our programs. God willing, in the coming programs following the peace we will make more strides.

I take this opportunity to greet the other half of our society--the Egyptian woman. [applause] The Egyptian woman sacrificed her husband, son, father and brother for 30 long years. When rebuilding ourselves in the era of peace, we must give the Egyptian woman her due. We must honor her because God Almighty honored her. We cannot proceed with the new building on one foot. Woman is half of society, she is the mother in Egypt. She is the mother behind every father, son, husband and activity. In our new building, we must proceed straight on our two feet. Man and woman must equally have their place in the new building. They must have equal rights. The Egyptian woman must enjoy, as the laws of Heaven dictate, her full rights. [applause, cheers]

I implore God Almighty that when I meet with you again next year, God willing, you will have imposed your will on your land in a most exemplary way. I hope you will have planned new cities and developed new lands. I hope to see every citizen possessing land on which to live and produce. I hope to see you exploiting all your resources.

After the plebiscite, the duty of the central government will be to submit studies and give you advice. It will interfere with your decision only in order to help you realize prosperity and more comfort. [applause] The era when the gentlemen ruled from Cairo, and the provinces were at their mercy, is over. The will is yours, the land is yours and the decision is yours. Building will take place, God willing, in every direction by the joint efforts of man and woman, by all your strength and will. May God Almighty give you success and bestow on you all the good which peace brings. Peace be with you. [applause]

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ASYUT PROVINCE 14 APRIL

NC141256 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1223 GMT on 14 April 1979, in a linkup with the Voice of the Arabs, begins a live relay from Asyut where President as-Sadat is due to arrive from Sawhaj. The relay, the announcer says, is from a stadium where President as-Sadat's helicopter will land.

The president's plane lands at 1229. He is received by the governor of Asyut and "some ministers." Cheers and applause are heard in the background. As-Sadat then rides an open car and his motorcade moves out of the stadium very slowly in view of the huge crowds out to welcome him, the announcer says. Helicopters are flying overhead to welcome the president, the announcer adds. Announcers take turns in describing the reception at various points as the motorcade proceeds to the president's resthouse. As-Sadat enters the resthouse at 1241 GMT, and the relay ends at 1244 GMT.

AS-SADAT HOLDS DIALOG WITH UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

NC151015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[President Anwar as-Sadat's dialog with professors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. As you have heard me telling your brothers in the Canal University, I want our meeting to take the form of a dialog instead of me making a speech. This is because recently, I have spoken a great deal. However, when a dialog is held in which we all participate, perhaps some unclear matters will be elucidated, and perhaps various questions will also be clarified. You have heard me saying that we have shaken off the burden of the state of no peace, no war, as well as the Arabs' absurd desire to impose a caretaker status on Egypt. Before I left Cairo to sign the treaty, you have heard me say that it is imperative for us to complete the 15 May revolution. How will we complete this revolution? We will complete it by the most splendid aspect of democracy: The declaration of human rights. Furthermore, the Egyptian family will sit and agree on recharting the trail of its life through all the values this soil has taught us. We will then surge ahead toward reconstruction since we have indeed lagged behind others for a long time because we have carried heavy burdens.

We never disavow anybody. Never. We will not disavow anybody because in view of its position and its historical responsibility, it is impossible for Egypt to make such a disavowal. However, it is also impossible to leave Arab destiny in the hands of a little group of children or of irresponsible rulers who cannot even be trusted with their people's destinies. Therefore, how would they determine the fate of the Arab nation and also that of Egypt? I regret to say that this is impossible. You have heard me say that the criterion for us is to determine who among these rulers is the one his people are pleased with. Let them apply democracy and show us that they have done this. Let them close down detention camps, cancel extraordinary measures and promulgate the supremacy of the law. Then we will see how long they will last; not even a single one of them will last an hour.

This is their position in their countries. In the present phase in which we find ourselves and in the wake of the long sufferings--whether suffered before the 23 July revolution or because of the violations that perpetrated by the centers of power and others after the 23 July revolution--I think it is now imperative for us to sit together. We will resort to frankness, clarity, free and public statements, and to all the values we have learned from this soil. We will sit together, formulate our life and talk with complete frankness since, as you have heard me say, there is nothing that I want to hide or am ashamed of. Everything is open for discussion. At this high scientific level, it is possible for the dialog to be of great value because every one of you has his own views.

As I have said, we want to draw a new course for our life and make a fresh start.

This means that we do not begin with the post-23 July revolution era or from the epoch of the incomplete independence, which was given us in 1922. No. I say that in the wake of well over 2,000 years of foreign rule, foreign colonialism, the foreign ruler--that is, the former king, the corruption of the parties that existed before 23 July, the things toward which they tried to draw the people, and also to the same extent the distortions that the centers of power wreaked in our society in the name of socialism or progressivism--we are now again drawing our course. As I have said, we will not begin from these things--things that go back 2,000 years, even prior to the 400 years of Turkish rule, the 75 years of British rule, and the colonialists who came to Egypt. We redraw our course in total freedom. Our land is free, our decision is free and our will is free. Therefore, I see no reason for us not to surge ahead toward rebuilding in all clarity and frankness. Perhaps I will confirm this aim through the decision I made on 1 January to choose a governor from among the sons of the governorate and to vest in him the powers of the president of the republic. This is because, God willing and after the result of the referendum is known, I will confirm this target by issuing decrees until the new assembly convenes on the date set by the constitution. I will confirm the authority of the governors and will also confirm the authority of the local councils. We will also talk together about the status of the universities.

As is natural for the phase through which we are passing and for the course we will choose for ourselves, it will be imperative for the universities to be independent in deed and in action. They will have nothing to do with the central government. All their objectives will be connected with the region in which you live. However, and apart from these things, you are responsible for your institutions, for your sons, for the conduct of the universities and for all things because it is time for each of us in his or her position to assume full responsibility.

I regret if I have taken your time by making this speech. However, I am ready if there are any questions or anything so that we will talk together and conduct our dialog.

[Question] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful.

[Answer] (?Are you a professor?)

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] The name, so that we will know.

[Question] Mikhtar az-Zawahiri. In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful.

[Answer] A professor?

[Question] An assistant professor at the agriculture college. Your Excellency Mr President: With all love and respect, we congratulate you and ourselves on having you and on all the victories you have achieved for all Egypt's fateful and pan-Arab issues: the issues of war, democracy and peace. Your Excellency Mr President: You have given Egypt a great deal of things. However, I believe--and I have been repeating this since I was an instructor and since I was in the youth organization--that there is an issue that we have not given the necessary attention and importance to: the question of the young people in Egypt.

I believe that your excellency is leading a revolution to rebuild the educational structure, not only at the universities, but at the beginning of school life. You also want to base the educational edifice on religion, education and the intellect stemming from Egypt's values and ethics, as your excellency has stated.

Therefore, I believe that in this phase of construction, the youth should be completely independent. In other words, they should owe their total allegiance to Egypt alone. This will enable us to deprive the opportunists and the misleaders of the chance to take advantage of the youth in building centers of power for themselves.

There is a second point I want to make to your excellency while we are engaged the process of completing the building of the constitutional institutions and of deepening democracy, and while we embark on the battle of construction. I hold the view that patriotic opposing views should be given the full opportunity as far as everything connected with the information media and with expressing a counteropinion is concerned. We fear nothing because the Egyptian people are very clever--and your excellency has stated this fact throughout your presidency. Even before you became president, you stated this fact throughout your honorable revolutionary life.

A final word: Since Asyut University has been honored to be the first university to meet with you in the wake of the signing of the peace treaty, my ambition is that this meeting should mark the beginning of a yearly tradition whereby we will meet as a family with the Asyut University teaching staff and with you on the peace anniversary every year. May God grant you success. Many thanks. [applause]

[Answer] In fact, the points Dr az-Zawahiri has raised are valuable. I fully share his views--100 percent--to the effect that in our country, the issue of the young people has indeed gone astray. In the youth organization of which you were a member--and as we all know--they tried to draw this process toward scientific socialism. We all know what this term means. The first thing scientific socialism professes is that the freedom of society is above individual freedom. Should there be a clash, then freedom of society should prevail.

We have seen what the totalitarian regimes around us have done. However, we have not tried this experiment. Incidentally, I was one of those who most enthusiastically supported such talk until it was proven that this is a process of sabotage, and a deliberate sabotage at that. This is because my assessment is that God Almighty wanted us to be on this earth to perform a mission--basically the mission of construction. God Almighty has honored man as the most dignified among his creatures. He even put all the other creatures at man's disposal. Over and above all these things God Almighty instilled the breath of life when he created Adam. In other words, every human being has a breath of God's spirit. If so, then how can we humiliate man by measures, arrests, caretaker status and threats to his livelihood? This is indeed what scientific socialism stipulates. It says that an individual should be completely sacrificed for the sake of society's freedom. Then it turns out that this is not the freedom of society but the freedom of the central committee at the top. It is not even the freedom of the central committee, but that of the Politburo. Only those who were members of the central committee enjoyed freedom, but not the others.

We saw a tragedy here in our country. I lived this tragedy. Even more, I am responsible for it. I am telling you this thing because responsibility is indivisible. I took over the reins of power following the death of 'Abd an-Nasir in my capacity as vice president. The people then elected me. I tell you that I am responsible for all that has taken place.

This is why I am correcting things. Furthermore, I say it in total frankness: I am prepared to stand trial any day for past things. Regrettably, the issue of the young people has gone astray, which has made me say that I fully agree with you and that up to the age of 18, the sole loyalty should be to Egypt. This loyalty should not continue only to the age of 18. No. If this loyalty is implanted in a person in elementary school and in preparatory and secondary school as well as in the university, then it will continue after 18. This is necessary because we are being subjected to a very serious process--a process of drawing us backward. In other words, democracy and multiplicity of parties are nothing but an image of the multiplicity of leaders, leaderships and personal selfishness that resulted from what had been done prior to the 23 July revolution in the wake of the incomplete independence of 1922.

I am completely with you. From the next scholastic year, God willing, my children from primary school age to 18 years of age should receive complete national education so they will know. It is not just this: What is more annoying is that we do not equip our generations to bear the responsibility. As a result of this the children are polarized. They are being polarized with leftist principles from one side and with other calls from another. As for the religious movements, I know that you have religious movements at the university, and perhaps we have here with us some students who hide behind many things. I am with you in this. Until the age of 18 our children must be made to avoid this vacuum and polarization by giving them national education and linking them to Egypt--which is above every individual. We must understand party life in the future. I have put for a referendum an article for freedom of parties and the exercise of all dimensions of democracy. We can sit down and draw up whatever we want. There is no one to control us; there is no imperialism, foreign ruler or anything that restricts us. There is also no battle like the big issue. We have drawn up the solution to it--the solution to the Palestinian problem, the Golan. The others are incorporated in the second Camp David agreement. The first agreement was on Sinai. We have completed all this.

Today we want to mold our lives from the reality of this soil. For this reason I say that we must discuss everything with complete frankness. I completely agree with you on everything you have said. The schools next year must experience this because we cannot delay this any more and we cannot leave our children exposed to polarization by various trends. I agree with you completely on everything you said. We want to crystalize it and bring it out into the open; if there are principles, leave them to me so we can put them in the constitution and in the declaration of human rights.

I want the declaration of rights--as I was telling the people today in Sawhaj and the day before yesterday in Qina--to be what it says. I want it to be like it is in the United States when a policeman goes and knocks at someone's door, or arrests someone and tells him: I arrest you on this charge. Know that anything you say may be used against you. If you wish to speak only in the presence of a lawyer, you are entitled to do so. This is the supremacy of the law. I want the declaration of rights to include not only this but more. I want it to include ways to honor the individual with security, safety, the supremacy of law and not to allow a ruler to come one day and do away with all this. We have seen the results of the period in which we lived and the negativism which took place. The people really suffered under it just as they suffered before the 23 July revolution.

[Question] Mr President, I am happy to welcome your excellency on behalf of the Asyut University [words indistinct]. My name is Muhammad Yusri Hamid, professor at the school of medicine and chairman of the board of our teaching club at the Asyut University.

I want to convey to Your Excellency the desire of my colleagues, including Dr Mukhtar az-Zawahiri, for an expanded meeting in the club with our colleagues, similar to the meeting with our colleagues in the northern valley, at Alexandria University.

Mr President, we want to raise an issue today, that of the role of the universities in the era of peace. This issue engages or is supposed to engage the attention of the university men at this time. This is because this issue covers two aspects: The first is that the university must carry out its role of an educational institution. As your excellency knows, Asyut University especially is an educational lighthouse covering an area from Al-Minya in the north to Aswan in the south. This subject also includes two factors: Firstly, we are part of the masses and Asyut university is a pioneer and plays a big role in agricultural, cultural and health development in all governorates, particularly in Asyut Governorate. The second point is that the universities must be given a strong push to carry out their role, especially because we have suffered in the past as a result of the state of war our country was in.

In the era of peace we hope we can get a suitable push so they can play an active role during this period. This includes completing some establishments. Perhaps this is a somewhat private matter--completing the university hospital at the school of medicine. This has a long history since 1962. We hope it will get a push because when this hospital is completed, it will serve not only the Asyut Governorate and the students but perhaps the whole of upper Egypt. It will obviate the need to transfer patients to Cairo hospitals for certain treatments.

The second aspect is the role of the university in caring for the students. Your Excellency opened the subject. As our colleague, Dr Mukhtar az-Zawawiri, has said, we do have different ideological currents. The university, as your excellency says and knows, is not only an educational institution. Education is one part. I will have to produce a good and alert citizen. If during his studies here he learns how to exercise his political rights and the freedom of opinion within the framework of constitutional legitimacy, this means I am producing a good citizen who can exercise these rights in the society, especially since your excellency has been calling for democratic socialism and greater freedom. Therefore, we need the broad base of the young people who can exercise this process. Perhaps the solution is not so simple, but perhaps the approach should be to all the universities to serve as a platform for freedom of opinion, and to allow the members of the teaching staff to participate through student guidance. Sometimes we have enthusiastic youth who need conscious guidance from all our levels so he can be put on the right track. I am not demanding that we suppress student opinion; we want to put the student on the right track and debate with him to achieve the best formula. After 4 or 5 years he will leave to become a citizen and will have the right to join parties and exercise political freedom. In addition to teaching a student to become a doctor, agronomist or engineer, a student must be taught about political freedom. This means letting the student choose the right course under our guidance when he is faced with various options. As you know, Mr President, we are responsible for the educational aspect. We teach the student and test him. [words indistinct] as a member of the teaching staff to also supervise the student. What is the aim? The state is good when there are good citizens. We teach the good citizen so he can come out and build and treat the sick. At the same time I must teach him freedom of opinion and political freedom within the framework of constitutional legitimacy. [applause]

[Answer] There is no doubt that our brother is referring to a very important issue; it is really important. The university is not just for education; no, it is also for guidance. We must be frank and dot the I's when it comes to discussing what we must interest ourselves in.

I want to talk today about our children, the students from the time I assumed office in 1970. As a result of the loss and vacuum in which the students were living--the vacuum about which our brother the doctor spoke--when I assumed office in 1970 I faced an extremely strange situation. I was suprised to learn that the students constituted a state that no one could approach. This was the result of the fact that after the defeat in 1967 there was no doubt that we were all torn apart, and mostly the youth. Therefore, they were faced with calls and attempts to polarize them. There was also the atmosphere that prevailed toward the end of 'Abd an-Nasir's rule with regard to the students. They felt that they were untouchable. I suffered a lot. You all lived this period with me. When the university used to open in October it would take until February until the students could get working. It used to take from October to February. January was the month of demonstrations. As you know, the students one time occupied the Higher Council of Universities for 7-8 days and announced the formation of the higher students' committee. Of course, those who were behind all this were the communists. They formed the higher students' committee, and after that--as in the Soviet manner--Soviets were established in Cairo and all parts of the republic. A great deal of vileness took place toward me, and I tolerated it. Why? Because I said: We are all torn apart, and these children are definitely more torn apart than I am. Much was said then about treason, liquidation and so forth. Regrettably, the effect of this situation still exists in what happened at the Al-Minya and Asyut Universities.

Unless the university carries out its duty to educate and to mold, we will lose a basic element of the foundation of this country or of the prerequisites for having a good young man capable of making his way through and building his country.

On many occasions or in many stages excesses took place. Before the battle I used to tolerate them. It didn't matter then until the battle took place. All these despicable things did not prompt me to reopen the detention camps after I closed them in May 1971. Not at all; and I will not reopen them irrespective of the degree to which this vileness reaches.

Regrettably, however, the students were exploited then and are being exploited now as well. I am one of those who agreed with the students when they said: We do not need pioneers. We told them: Alright, if you do not need pioneers, let it be. This was wrong. As I said, the university is not just for education. The university molds a person so he can face life. Therefore, a teacher should pay attention--just as he pays attention to lessons--to the molding of our children so they can face life. Therefore, this mistake will be unreasonable in the coming stage. We are now all saying that we will make a new beginning. However, we must make this beginning correctly and clearly and without ever hiding any facts or being sensitive to anything we will talk clearly and frankly.

There can be no doubt that this matter requires attention on your part. As I have said, I will give the university its independence because I have given the governors the powers of the president of the republic and I will also confirm these powers for them by a decree until the People's Assembly convenes and endorses it. However, I will confirm these powers by a decree because we still have laws that prevent the governors from exercising their powers. However, I will confirm these powers for the governors immediately after the People's Assembly is dissolved by a constitutional decree. The governors will then assume their powers. Therefore the universities should also assume their full powers. This is because we know that the scientific method we follow, as we have said, is the molding of man side by side with education. The loss we are now witnessing makes some of my sons imagine that they are a state within a state. Furthermore, they create sensitive situations. You recall the movements I already spoke to you about.

Prior to the battle, communism went so far as to occupy the Higher Council for Universities for exactly 1 week in January and everything was completed. Soviets were then to be formed outside the university and the matter would thus be achieved. However, it is regrettable that this thing has now been repeated. I am not as insensitive to it now as I was before the battle. I will never tolerate such a thing.

I admit that our children are in a state of loss, and there are attempts to polarize them from many sides. This is true. I want to draw your attention to a very important matter: Among the subjects they learn at the university, we want to teach our children the values of this country and the limits of this land, for it is wrong for one to imagine that he can establish a state within a state or a force that no one must approach, or that he can change the conditions. There will be no discipline in the state and no respect for the state. All that is taking place today to distort Egypt's image--I spoke about one thing the journalists did when they said that there is corruption in Egypt. [sentence as heard]

I granted freedom of the press in 1974, and I did not change my decision, exactly like the issue of the detention camps. I will not change my mind about freedom of the press just as I will not change my mind about closing the detention camps. Not at all.

I have given them freedom after 40 years of censorship. So what did they do? They started heaping insults and saying that the state was full of corruption. I have a simple example, which you may have heard: 5 days before I began the October War I invited the National Security Council to meet with me; it was 5 Ramadan or 1 October. We talked, and I told them in the meeting: For your information, our economy is below zero. What does this mean? I told them: This means that today is 1 October; 3 months from now, I will have nothing to repay my debts so that I can get more loans to buy wheat for bread. Therefore, I will have no bread beginning in January 1974. Nevertheless, I entered the battle. These are two different things. I entered the battle and we were able to move. Our Arab brothers--who, like the entire world, thought that we were dead--moved with us and the operation was accomplished.

Regrettably, what is happening today is that sins and crimes are being committed against Egypt--not against me. The one who distorts the image of Egypt basically distorts the image of all of Egypt, and I am one of the people in it. What is the distortion these days? It is to say that there is corruption in Egypt.

Journalists used to write that there was corruption in Egypt; I was giving an example when I said this on 5 Ramadan 1973. I began the aluminum complex 5 months before that. It is known today in the world market that Egyptian aluminum is one of the best in the world even better than the kinds produced by big powers. We also receive a premium for our aluminum; it is not sold at the world market price. Our aluminum is always sold with a premium because of its purity. It is true that in 1973 we were below zero, but this did not mean that we were corrupt or begging. We were building; we were building and getting loans to build. Had there been corruption in the country, would we have this? Scores of things have been accomplished since that time, and we have begun to reap the results. Perhaps you have no idea. We are building a fertilizer factory in Alexandria. The second plant is in Talkha, which I visited. These are incredible things. When one goes to visit them he will be stunned by the technology. We have new cement factories. We will be self-sufficient in cement by 1982, God willing. I opened 1 furnace in Alexandria a little over 1 month ago; 2-3 furnaces will be built this year. The furnace I opened will produce 300,000 tons; the others will produce about 1 million tons. We will be self-sufficient by 1982.

There is no corruption or anything of the sort. There is always the good and the bad in every country and in every place on earth, but when one talks about corruption, this means the state is corrupt. Not at all. By God, no one could go through what we have gone through and emerge standing up, as we are standing today. Not at all. This is a fact, and this despite our below zero economy in 1973. Nevertheless, thank God we are standing on our own two feet and building.

Had what our brother the professor said been true--that my children are receiving education--they would know that there is a front standing against their country and fighting it in order to impose a caretaker status on Egypt, because Egypt without such a status is too much for them. Do we respond to this, or try to distort the image of Egypt? My children the students at the universities of Asyut and Al-Minya have held these meetings. We shall see the result of the referendum; 99 percent of the Egyptian people want this treaty. The teachers are in front of me, and I met with some of your colleagues; I see the people daily as I ride in an open car. What is this thing that my children at Al-Minya and Asyut Universities did? A state within a state? Is there a vacuum they want to fill? There is no internal molding, and you must do this. As I said, their feeling that they constitute a state that no one can touch produces unsound repercussions. I agree with this, and I say further that the internal molding of our sons, in my opinion, is more important than education itself. Mold him so he can face life, and not one day become a whip against his country, as is happening today. Why? All attempts are being made to distort the image of Egypt, which now enjoys a very prestiguous position. You heard me say in my recent speech: As Egyptians, why should we distort Egypt's image if people abroad are saying that on the contrary, Egypt is great.

For instance, someone told me that Egypt will protect U.S. interests in the area; it will act as a policeman, and the United States has asked Egypt to give it bases. They also speak of imperialism and so on. Had one of the boys here read carefully and closely followed his country's battle; had he written a paper [in English] and had you corrected his paper properly, he would have known that the United States had been supporting Israel, whether Israel was right or wrong. Johnson formulated this policy. You heard me say in the People's Assembly that he conspired with Israel in the 1967 war. He not only conspired; he even pushed Israel. He told the Israelis: What are you waiting for? Launch an attack immediately. The information at Johnson's disposal was clear and the bad condition of the Egyptian Army was also clear. Johnson laid down a policy to be pursued by the United States toward Israel that said: Israel, do whatever you want to the Arabs and we support you. Therefore, and before Johnson's term expired, he sent word to 'Abd an-Nasir--and we were here in Aswan--that he wanted to restore relations. 'Abd an-Nasir told him: How about the issue?

Johnson answer him: Sit down with Israel and settle your problem together. Well, when Israel is aware that the United States supports it, whether wrong or right, as was the case during Johnson's term of office and afterward, then Israel attaches no importance to the Security Council, the United Nations or anybody else. You have all lived through this and have witnessed it. Had any one of our student sons written a paper at your request and had you taught him these things, he would have known the U.S. position. I had previously said that the United States held 99 percent of the cards. After Camp David and then the peace treaty, it turned out that the United States held 100 percent of the cards, not 99 percent.

The United States moved to the role of full partner; it did not side with us nor did it disavow Israel. Everything the United States has done, and which I have successfully induced Carter to do, has resulted in Carter's becoming a full partner.

Then we became three instead of two. Had the United States not played the role of full partner, by God, Israel and I would not have agreed, not even after 20 years. This is because whenever I would sit with them, while they are occupying land, they would say: We want this part. An agreement would not have been reached had we not made the United States move to the role of full partner. This is an example.

My children here do not know that the activities they are carrying out today distort Egypt's reputation abroad. Why? They talk about the religious movements in Egypt. It is strange to hear from my sons here a repetition of what has been written in the newspaper AD-DA'WAH of the Muslim Brotherhood. The newspaper published a forged letter in which it was said that the Americans have warned of the activities of the religious groups, and that they must be eliminated. Such talk ended on 23 July 1952.

Maybe you have been following me since I wrote this 20 years ago. The revolution broke out 27 years ago. If you turn back 20 years you could still read what I wrote then, which was finally published in a book. On 26 July I served an ultimatum to the king on behalf of the revolutionary council. I delivered the ultimatum to 'Ali Mahir--may God have mercy on him--and told him that the king must depart no later than 1800. The ultimatum, the official copy of it, is in my own handwriting. I asked him to convey the ultimatum to the king to leave the country.

We had confronted three enemies of the country in our revolution: British colonialism, the king and party corruption. The climax of events was the burning of Cairo 6 months before the revolution. Had we waited a little longer, the revolution would have killed all the parties instead of burning Cairo. You all know the features of the political scene in the country then.

As of 26 July, British colonialism, the king and party corruption were over. In whose interest are such remarks being made to our children today? They are told that the Americans have warned Egypt against religious movements and called on Egypt to strike them down; this is something grave; it will make the students hot-headed. No, intentionally or unintentionally, Egypt's image is being distorted. In whose interest? In the interest of the rejectionist front, those seeking to impose a caretaker status on Egypt, and those who want Egypt to remain exposed to outside currents and not build and develop but remain needy and stretch out our hands to them. Since 26 July there has been no foreign influence, king or party corruption in Egypt. This is a fact and history that our sons must realize so that they will not be deceived again. The newspaper AD-DA'WAH is the organ of the Muslim Brotherhood.

I had allowed this newspaper to be published although the Muslim Brotherhood was dissolved by order of the Revolution Command Council in 1954, a decision that has never been repealed. Hasan Al-Banna and I directly observed the birth of the Muslim Brotherhood; there were no mediators between us. Those surviving members of the Muslim Brotherhood know this very well. I wrote about this 22 years ago in AL-JUMHURIAH. I did not say this in the seventies; No. It was in the fifties following the revolution. This was written in AL-JUMHURIYAH, which could reprint it. Hasan Al-Banna used to obtain arms through me. In my capacity as an officer he used to consult with me on which type of weapons were suitable. The person who used to bring me arms for Hasan Al-Banna had attempted to put the Free Officers Movement under the Muslim Brotherhood. With him was an old officer called 'Abbas Labib--may God have mercy on him--who was in charge of the military branch and who was enlisting people; maybe a member of the old Revolutionary Council was one of them.

Al-Banna wanted the Free Officers organization to stay under the Muslim Brotherhood. I spoke to him frankly and told him that the Free Officers organization is a national organization and does not belong to a party, organization or any other body. It belongs to Egypt. I told him this in 1941. 'Abd an-Nasir took over the organization in 1942 after I entered the detention camp and, without meeting me, told Al-Banna the same thing in person. There was no middleman between me and Al-Banna, nor between 'Abd an-Nasir and Al-Banna.

I am a living witness, and all brothers, who are still alive, also know that I used to go to the old general headquarters and sit with Hasan al-Banna and later visit him at the new headquarters. All of them know this. Why this distortion of facts to our young people? Our children at the Al-Minya and Asyut Universities say that Al-Banna made the revolution and that we abandoned him. This is not true; Al-Banna died. Al-Banna started a religious movement only, but we had the weapons. I used to say yes to him because we were fighting three enemies--imperialism, the king and corrupt parties. Let no one come to me today and say it was only a religious movement. No.

I said: Let the AD-DA'WAH newspaper continue publication. You all know that I have released every Muslim Brotherhood member from the detention camps and prisons and reinstated them in their jobs. I let the newspaper continue publication. Today it came out to confuse our young people about the United States. Neither the United States nor anybody else has done anything in Egypt since 26 July 1952, when--you have heard the story before--I gave the ultimatum and went to the command, upon which 'Ali Mahir came to me and told me that the king accepted the ultimatum and was leaving at 1800. Two hours later, the British charge d'affaires and the military attache came to me with the paper they used to take to the party leaders and holders of senior positions to frighten them. The military attache came to me dressed in full regalia.

All this was written 22 years ago and you can find it in AL-JUMHURIYAH. The British charge d'affaires came to me and said: I am the British charge d'affaires. Welcome, I replied. He said: Because we are friends and we have a treaty--although it is canceled--we have two points to make: the first point is the rights of the Muhammad 'Ali family to the throne. The second point is to request that a curfew be imposed to protect the lives of foreigners. This kind of British work we know--the foreigners and the minorities, as contained in the 28 February statement, and the pretexts. I simply told him: With regard to the first point about the throne of Muhammad 'Ali, what is your concern in this? Is it a branch of the British royal family? He said to me, and the man considered that this [sentence incomplete]. Why did you come? Is not the family present here? He said: Yes. I told him: We took a decision to make his son, Fu'ad, the king. King Faruq abdicated in his favor and signed the abdication. I told him: The man signed the abdication in favor of his son. What is this to you? What is your concern with the royal family of Egypt? Is there any relationship with the British royal family? He said: No. Then he left. Regarding the curfew I told him: No. I told him that all this ended 3 days ago on 23 July when our revolution took place. This was the end of foreign influence in Egypt. This was on 26 July at the Mustafa Pasha Camp in Alexandria at 1100.

Then I cornered him. I told him: Give me the paper you are reading from. He said: No. This is not a memorandum from my government. This is an ordinary paper, and there is nothing in it. We are friends and we are speaking as friends. He got out and it has been so ever since.

When I felt that the Soviets were trying to impose their influence I did not hesitate. I expelled 17,000 experts within 1 week. They got out within a week.

In whose interest are our children being told these days that the United States had warned the Mamduh Salim government against the religious movements and to eliminate the religious movements?

At-Talmisani and our deceived sons want to attribute some to the religious movements.

My sons, I want to tell you something. My speech is being recorded and will be broadcast to Egypt and the whole world. I want to tell you: No religious or communist movements or anything else will shake Egypt's stability, never and forever. Why? For a simple reason. Those who want to can see me riding in an open car amidst the people who come out by the millions to greet me. Why? Because we have no two-faced policy or goals or specific matters which we try to conceal from the people. You heard me speaking in parliament. By God, the day I returned from signing the treaty, while I was on my way home I saw the emotional reaction of the millions of people in Cairo and said: My God, what would a statesman dream of more than this? I regard my generation as one passing away. I said this in the People's Assembly and I am repeating it again. I belong to the outgoing generation because the generation of the October battle must take over. There will be no age conditions. The October generation means the concepts of October. What are the concepts of October? Nobody could deceive the October generation by telling him that the United States had warned Egypt. If he were to believe this he would not have attacked Israel. The whole world and the world computers indicated that the offensive was a real catastrophe. The October man admits of no defeatism or complexes. That is why I speak of the October man. I belong to the 23 July generation but together we will sail the ship to safety.

Why are they attempting to distort the image of Egypt? In the past the communists made the same attempt before the battle. They presented such an impression abroad. Regrettably Egyptian journalists outside and inside Egypt to this day send dispatches to foreign correspondents and news agencies publishing reports about instability in Egypt, corruption in Egypt, the possibility of a military coup in Egypt and so forth for the sake of distorting Egypt's image. Why do my sons who are members of the religious associations follow the abortive communist line prior to the October battle? This would not happen if, as you said, we fully educate our children from within so that they learn that at 1100 on 26 July 1952 British colonialism, the king who departed at 1800, and the parties departed forever. This was in spite of the attempt made by a member of the old parties who represented the height of corruption and political opportunism. This will never be allowed again. The foundation of our sons must be from within even before they begin learning, this will be your responsibility. I give you complete independence. No higher education minister or others will interfere. Your administrative affairs must be with your governor, who will assume the jurisdictions of the president of the republic. On your university campus you will be responsible among yourselves and you will be responsible for your children's education and upbringing.

Egypt will never be shaken. Never, never. That was even before the battle. Many of you lived through this and the uproar created at the time that Egypt was finished forever. Nobody can say this today because the broad base is that of the people, which is over 90 percent and as solid as steel. I was referring to the talk of the effendis residing in Cairo.

I do not know who pushed these children to do all these deeds. I do not know how they feel that it is possible for them to go ahead in the state. Such a thing will never occur in this state. A member of the Islamic group from Al-Minya was caught in Cairo with 800 pounds. The money was to be paid for printing leaflets. Where did he get the 800 pounds?

I am confident that no professor among you can collect 800 pounds in his life. [laughter and applause] Just like me. I--a president of the Republic of Egypt--cannot collect 800 pounds in any month of my life. After deductions and the 20 pounds monthly mortgage which I took in 1960 to build in Mit Abu al-Kawm, my salary is 20 pounds short. [laughter] Where did the boy get the 800 pounds? What is this strange authority these boys are trying to follow? In whose interest, my children? Is it in the interest of the students? No. Is it in the interest of Egypt? No. You must know that I am ready to start anything in the interest of Egypt immediately. I am ready to make any decision in the interest of Egypt. I think you have heard me talk about the decisions. By God, I did not believe it. When I began to make a review, I found out that 2 months after my presidency I made the decision to end custodianships. After 7 months I made the decision to liquidate the centers of power. This was in 1970 and 1971. In 1972, there was the decision to expel the Soviet experts. In 1973 there was the October War--and we were bankrupt. In 1974 there was the decision on open-door policy and the disengagement of forces. In 1975 there was the second opening of the Suez Canal and changing 5 June from a black day into a celebration by the whole world of the second opening of the canal. The first opening was during the days of Khedive Isma'il, but the second opening was done in the name of the people and by our will. Israel had said: The canal will not be opened without my agreement because I have half the water. This is because Israel was on the eastern bank of the Canal. We opened the canal on 5 June in realization of the will of Egypt. In 1976 I canceled the Soviet treaty and the facilities agreement. In 1977 there was the initiative. In 1978 there was Camp David. In 1979 we made the peace treaty. All this has happened. [applause]

I am ready. I am sitting here with you and I tell you: I will issue any decision in Egypt's interest immediately; I will do it here. But what is happening, my children, is not in Egypt's interest.

I want you to tell your brothers the students. I have no response. I was told that you wanted to speak so the children can be released. My response is the following: Tell my children at the university that I am ready to do anything in Egypt's interest immediately. The distortion of Egypt's image abroad, no. The claim that there is a state within the state, no. The supremacy of the law is a reality. Nevertheless, releasing the children--sorry, sorry. Why? Because they are not detained. Had he been under detention, I have the power to release him because I am detaining him. But when the prosecution under the supremacy of the law investigates him, I cannot say anything about it. This is a matter of supremacy of the law.

My children, go back to your senses and your size. When will this scholastic year end, president of the university?

[Answer] 5 May.

[As-Sadat] 5 May. Tell your brothers, my children, to let the school year end in peace. Beginning with the next school year there must be complete discipline. If we talk about Islam, Islam is freedom and discipline. This is the characteristic of Islam--freedom and discipline. We will stand in the mosque behind the imam, and perform Friday prayers. The lining up of the Muslims behind the imam is cited as an example of good discipline. The Almighty God told the Prophet: "Thou art not one to manage (men's) affairs." [Koran verse] If the children in Al-Minya see a man walking with his daughter, they say to him: Who is this one walking with you? What is this my children? Is this a state? What is it? I am sorry, my children. This must not happen.

The prosecution will take its course; the academic year will come to an end. As of the next academic year--I am saying this to all of you and over the microphone so that your people all over Egypt and your universities, brother directors--you are answerable to me for structuring the student before stuffing his brain with knowledge. Therefore, draw up the statutes you wish for yourselves; take the initiative. Do not be afraid at all. In Egypt, there will never be a state within the state or terrorism.

I am saying that the academic year will come to an end because they are my children in spite of everything and I do not want to start taking the measures now. No. However, this must be clear to everybody. I am saying it frankly so that it will be heard all over Egypt, the Arab nation and the universities. Draw up your statutes and appoint your leadership and place the university guard under the orders of the university director, not under the orders of the police. Like all the universities abroad, the university guard should be under the orders of the university director and take its instructions from him. No one from outside the university should be permitted to enter the university.

Is it not a disgrace for my children of the Islamic group to bring an abusive person to deliver a lecture vilifying the regime? Is it not a shame, my children, for you to stand up and crudely oppose while you are still studying and have guardians? We keep you under your guardians until you go out into the world and take your diplomas. Yet you now try to run a state within a state. I am sorry, my children. Sorry, sorry, sorry. As for the governor, I do not know why the governor [words indistinct]. No longer has the central government anything to do with the university director or the governor with regard to education, building and everything. A university city [word indistinct].

We want to teach our children knowledge, not gangsterism. Our children must receive education. Whoever carries anything in his hand in the university is handed over to us. Why? Because in the field of eudcation we have done something unmatched in the world. Hear me and let the world hear me too. In the communist world, which we had imitated and to which we are still tied, there is a general federation of students. This is nonsense. Only the communists have such a federation. No general federation of students exists anywhere in the world except in the communist countries. However, there is a union in every university. We are different from the communist system in that the computer calculates the total. The computer does not say this is Mr. so-and-so or the son of so-and-so.

The student enters the university. We try as far as possible to find a place for everybody in the university or send him to higher institutes. Under the communist system, only the sons of the party members enter the university--not all the sons of the party members but the chosen elite. Under the capitalist system, the university director and even the teacher can expel a student. All of you must have gone abroad and are aware of this. This is not right because the student pays his fees. If a student is not suitable, he is dismissed.

The situation here is very different. Things are done by computer. Education is free, at government expense. It is an investment and I want the proceeds. No one should obstruct studies.

I have all their names. As for the suspension of studies, you are well aware that in accordance with the 1977 laws the penalties of 25 and 20 years would be applied beginning next term. I would like to give a warning before, because we are beginning a new start which I hope will be a new beginning.

You may not know that I fear no big or small power or anyone else. I will not allow a state within a state, never under any circumstances. Abusing and insulting students will not enter the university. There will be no political acitivity by others, while they practice politics. I tolerated this but let my statement be clear to everybody: May this academic year end with all its good and bad.

I will not deal with the prosecution because this falls under the rule of law. We agree that the rule of law must prevail so that every man can be assured of his life, security, safety and his future. However, why involve the students? They would ask who provided the 800 pounds for the student and why. Was it to pay the students in the university to work against their state and distort the image of their country? Why? As I told you, this was a tempest in a teapot that will not shake Egypt at all. The men responsible and those behind this are those who published in AD-DA'WAH Newspaper that the United States had warned Egypt of the religious movements and that the government of Mamduh Salim had responded to the warning. Well, I would call Mamduh Salim and the Muslim Brotherhood member who wrote this. A severe penalty will be imposed on the one who is proven to have lied.

If the prime minister of my government had received instructions from the United States and did not inform me, I would punish him. If the author falsely published this, I must punish him because he confused the minds of my sons the youth. The 23 July revolution broke out in order to liberate us from foreign influence. We had destroyed the strongest colonisalist center in the Suez Canal, which was a major challenge at the time. My sons, time and again I say that you were wrong. I say this with complete calmness so that you may return to your senses. May this academic year pass quietly. Be aware that next year you will be free in your university and your governor will be there so that if you want to change any of the faculties you may do so. We will say nothing for this is the concern in the governorate according to your interests.

In matters other than these, as I told you my sons, I cannot bargain over the rights of Egypt. Never. Egypt is above every person, party, call or claim. Egypt is above everything. When Almighty God granted us this land and its blessings he did not expect us to renounce them and strike against our motherland Egypt. He who strikes against his motherland Egypt will not be loyal to his mother at home. Our motherland Egypt must have a greater place in our hearts that our mothers at home because Egypt is our motherland which made us a people. We will now continue the dialog.

[Dr. Zibani, professor at the acricultural college] Mr. President, you said that the October generation is the October concepts. I want to affirm this and say that your excellency heads the October generation. Your excellency said that you would not hesitate to make any decision in the interest of Egypt. I certainly and with full confidence say that we support your excellency. We will not foresake you and we will not accept that you foresake us. We are coming to a great battle--that of peace, construction and self-struggle. Mr. President, we are always with you and we wish you to be with us always.

We see the masses and their loyalty and true, overwhelming love. You [words indistinct] in changing concepts and changing ways of life in order to build this homeland and achieve the society we want. May you live long, Mr. President.

I wanted to elaborate and say much. I have prepared this speech in my house and among my children in order to express to you our overwhelming love and loyalty to you for your struggle throughout the years with insight, logic, wisdom and love.

We believe that Your Excellency is the faithful and devoted father of Egypt. History will prove this.

I feel that we are embarking on building. We must be up to the level of this battle. The coming battle is the true battle. We must prepare outselves for this battle to take a correct stand in it. We want everyone and every official to be an example. The people must resolutely exert efforts to build this great country in which we live and in which our fathers lived.

I, Mr. President, remembered when you said that we are currently in the process of reorganizing the state. I am one of the university men. I feel as if I was born at the university and have been living in it all my life. At the universities we must adapt these remarks and this concept regarding the reorganization of the universities to carry out their desired mission. This mission, as Your Excellency said, is the mission of education--education in everything: education in character, education of correct concepts. This is in addition to science and faith. This is the mission of the university. Seeking the truth and right is the basis of democracy, because right is the bulwark of democracy. This must be the concept of the university teacher. We must steer the determination we have in the direction Your Excellency wants.

Mr. President, these are glorious moments which are a source of happiness to me. I would have liked this visit to have been [words indistinct]. My intentions are better than what has been written with my hand. I always wish you God's support and victory. Peace and God's blessings be upon you. [applause]

[Nabil 'Umar Hakim] My name is Nabil 'Umar Hakim from the school of pharmacy. Allow me, Mr. President, to go back and discuss the issue of our children the students and the relationships between the fathers and sons. I think that we cannot keep silent about this subject until the beginning of the next academic year. Something happened at this university which I think you have been told about. The students not only stayed away from school but they prevented their fathers from entering their places of work. This was a source of extreme indignation to us. Matters reached this point. I think personally that had it not been for Your Excellency's visit to Asyut, the storm would not have passed peacefully. We were prevented from entering our place of work for 1 and 1/2 days. The employees and all workers at the university were also prevented from entering their places of work. All the fathers who sit before Your Excellency went down to debate with the children, without success. Intransigence, inflexibility, signs of intellectual and psychological delinquency, and loss were there. How long shall we keep silent about this? Until the beginning of next year when we do not know what will happen?

Mr. President, I believe that this subject requires an urgent, firm and immediate solution in order to cure the disease. I believe--allow me to say this--that the state is partly responsible for what has happened. The state has abolished all channels of contact between us and our children. We were in touch with them through the [student] union, the families and the scientific societies. We used to sit together in the libraries and at picnics. They were friendly to their parents and we used to sympathize with them as our children without discriminating. The state then interfered. I do not know what the motive behind this was. Was it to appease the children?

[presumably As-Sadat] All right.

[Hakim] Your Excellency, allow me to continue.

[presumably As-Sadat] I am the one who made the decision.

[Hakim] Your Excellency, allow me to speak very frankly. Sometime before 1973, the Communist students became more powerful. On the other hand, the religious groups began to grow in order to bring about a kind of balance between the two. Then, the brilliant October War came and the people triumphed. The power of the communists vanished but religious bigotry worsened. I do not call this religion. I do not call the student religious who refuses to receive an education and prevents his teacher from entering the university campus--not only to educate but also to do research, which is another part of our task. I do not consider this religion or Islam. Religious fanaticism grew, but what did the state do to deal with this situation? A ministry for the youth was established and a minister of state for youth was appointed. What did the ministry for youth do? Al-Azhar University embarked on a number of missions. What did Al-Azhar do to enlighten and guide such students at least religiously?

I ask Your Excellency to attend the Friday prayers and hear the speakers deliver their sermons. The ideas expressed by the speakers are inconsistent with those of the students. Therefore, development is necessary. Their education and culture are different and the currents push them right and left like a stray boat. Where is the guide? The ministry of youth, in my opinion, doe s not absorb the students. What does this ministry do during the summer vacation in terms of activities, camps, culture or national consciousness? Nothing.

Also at the university, what channels did the state give us to contact the students? I cannot sit with a student without it being said that there is something behind their meeting. I cannot even go out on a trip with him. When things get to the point where we are prevented from entering our place of work by our children, nobody acts. The university board, with all due respect, decided to ask the university president to take the action he deems fit to deal with such a situation.

The vice president of the university held a dialog with the students. So did many of us, but to no avail. Just imagine, Your Excellency, what would have happened had you not honored us with your visit.

What does the university guard do? Nothing. The central security forces watch the situation from afar and cannot approach the students. The students inside the university campus are armed. Everybody bears witness to what I am saying; I am sure of this. I asked you to permit me to convey this picture to you lest it has been conveyed to you without all the facts.

Mr. President, the students are revolting. There is no dialog, contact with or channels to the children. How long will we continue like that? If we wait until the start of the next academic year, it will be too late, for catastrophe will have taken place. I beg you and I insist that you guide us, Mr. President. You have emphasized freedom and more freedom but what I can see is that we are losing the way and that freedom will one day lead us to anarchy. [applause]

[As-Sadat] Will the university president tell us his opinion about this subject?

[University president] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, Mr. President, we are very pleased with this meeting. What took place during the past two days in Asyut University was only a reaction to what happened in [word indistinct]. The students committed excesses and we held a dialog with them.

There is a member of the teaching staff supervising every one of the university buildings. After a long dialog with them lasting 1 and ½ days, we were able to convince them through joint university-governorate efforts to stop what they were doing. Studies stopped only in certain parts of the university but continued in many parts of the university. I personally went together with the university vice president to the parts where studies were suspended and restored studies there regularly and without any interruption.

In the new university campus, the university board was there at the time. I attended the university board and then the university vice president went for the dialog. I participated with him in the dialog. Some students then visited the governor and the matter was then settled. The students returned to their senses. They have submitted a petition to Your Excellency stating that what they did was a violation and they are sorry.

Asyut University, Mr. President, believes that the university's mission is to build man. It is to build man's mind, spirit, conscience and body. The university is resorting to all means to achieve this. Despite the lack of pioneers, we have been able to overcome this problem by having supervisors from among the staff and by having some families and educational societies, which consist of teachers and students, do their share in the guidance. However, for the university's mission to be accomplished more efficiently, in the coming phase we need more resources. Your excellency was quite right when you said that university education in the coming phase requires rebuilding so that it may fulfill its mission in the best manner possible.

On this occasion, Mr. President, we wish to present to Your Excellency a token gift. It is a copy of the holy Koran in a box bearing the emblem of Asyut University, as a symbol and token of pride and appreciation of all the efforts your excellency is making for this country, the Arab homeland and the world at large, in promoting world peace. May God grant you success, guide your steps, protect you and fulfill all the Arab objectives through you. [applause]

[As-Sadat] I do not know if brother An-Nashshar [sentence left incomplete] I mean I am interested in having matters dealt with frankly and clearly. We have just heard the president of the university speak in the presence of our brothers the staff members and we have heard about what your colleague and brother said.

I would like to make a brief review. I will be frank because later I want to know your opinions, all of you, because, as I have said, as of tonight and as I sit here with you, the university is your own responsibility.

When the president of the university says we want to change the list, I say do not expect others to do it. You sit down with the teaching staff and draw up the list you want. This is the essence of what I am saying to you. This is what we will apply.

Having heard the beautiful picture from Dr. An-Nashshar, and while appreciating his paternal motives, I say that I have closed this subject until the close of the academic year, and then we will see what happens. The brother teachers who have spoken protrayed a picture. Well let me read a little bit: On 14 October the Islamic group at the faculty of sciences at Asyut University put up a wall poster saying that the security authorities had discovered a secret document prepared by Pope Shanudah for the implementation of a crusade plan in the Arab Gulf. Well, this was said in order to foment sectarian sedition. Egypt has never, throughout its history, known sectarian sedition: Never. In the Arab world around us you can all see there are Christian factions and Muslim factions, but not here in Egypt.

Egypt is one man. We have never known this kind of thing. It is fed from abroad. I do not say that the boys received this scheme while they were in the auditoriums. No. It is fed from abroad.

On 16 December 1978 the Islamic group of Asyut University objected to the participation of the female students of the faculty of agriculture of Asyut University in a trip organized by the faculty's student union, claiming that it was against the teachings of Islam.

Are my children who are still studying the caretakers and executors of the religion of God? The story of the girl students has a basis, which I want you to know. I say this before the entire country. Many parents complained to me that their daughters, who joined these groups, have disobeyed their parents. You must have heard this. There is a specific incident. An engaged girl did not agree because the head of the group did not approve the engagement. The father complained to me. This is strange. Are these the caretakers of the religion of God on earth? There is much sectarian sedition.

On 18 February student Najih Ibrahim of the Asyut school of medicine, the leader of the Islamic group in it, confronted Sayyid Rashid, 'Amir 'Abd al-Halim, and Maryam Tinaji while sitting in the garden next to the 'Umar Makram Mosque is Asyut. He asked them to leave, but an argument took place between them which ended with Sayyid Rashid attacking the named student. Some of the Islamic group members gathered and accompanied the Christian girl and the other citizen to the university city building. Then about 600 students living in the city got out and crossed the public road and destroyed An-Naqarah casino opposite the university city building, repeating some Islamic slogans. Then they returned to the university city.

Another case is the attack by members of the Muslim group on a Sudanese student. On 7 March a student called Hasan Shawqi at the school of pharmacy attacked student Basim 'Aziz Dus for leaving the auditorium by the door assigned to girl students. The members of the Islamic group pasted many pamphlets on the public streets and squares calling for a Muslim conference at Al-Majdub Square after the evening prayer on 13 March 1979 and inviting the citizens to attend. The officials did not approve the holding of this conference. At 1930 on that date, about 1,500 students came out of the university city building in an attempt to reach Al-Majdub, but they were unable to do so because the police forces resisted them. They then assembled at Muhammad 'Ali Makarim Street and sat on the ground, repeating some Islamic slogans. This forced the security forces to confront them again. The students then assembled outside the university city building, repeating some Islamic slogans. Some of the leaders of the group delivered speeches in which they denounced the university administration, the security authorities and the officials. They pointed out that they aim at spreading the Islamic message--a pretext, so when someone resists them they would say they are resisting Islam. They then made a procession inside the university city repeating some Islamic and hostile slogans.

Student Nasr Abu a-'Aynayn at the education college attacked student Murad 'Adli of the school of medicine.

Student Muhammad Sharaf of the school of medicine Islamic group attacked student Thanwat Sadiq 'Abdallah of the agricultural college at the university city for accompanying one of his girl friends.

On 23 March some unknown members of the Islamic society attacked Hamdi Harb of the crops section at the agriculture college for walking with one of the girl students while coming out of the university.

Some of the members of the Islamic group, including Husam ad-Din 'Abd ar-Raziq of the college of commerce, attacked student Ashraf Adib of the school of medicine at the university city for dropping some food from the balcony of his room unintentionally on some members of the Islamic group.

As a result of the Al-Minya events and in solidarity between the Islamic group in Asyut and the Islamic group in Al-Minya, some members of the group in Asyut attacked student Fawzi Basili Suwayh of the school of medicine outside building B at the university city, slightly injuring the student. The necessary report on this incident was prepared. They also detained the Christian students at the university city, held a sit-in and disrupted studies at the university until the release of students imprisoned by the public prosecution for demonstrating in Al-Minya.

This picture is unacceptable in form and substance. This happened, Muhammad 'Uthman: sectarian sedition, disgrace, caretaking of God's religion on earth. This is a state within a state. I don't know how you take things in this way.

[indistinct voice in the background responds to the president]

[As-Sadat] In your speech you said that there were excesses in Al-Minya. What has Al-Minya to do with Asyut?

[Voice in the background] They are related groups.

[As-Sadat] Therefore, this does not mean that people are advocating the Islamic call. This is an organization that reacts in Al-Minya, here, and there. I want to ask: Is there anyone here who wants to speak?

[Voice in the background] My name is Muhammad 'Ali Nasr, of the education college, Al-Minya University. First, Mr President, I would like to extend to you all my love, appreciation, and sincere thanks for this happy opportunity for us to meet Your Excellency. I had the honor of traveling abroad to England to get my doctorate, specifically at the beginning of November 1973, immediately after the October victory. I sensed the extent of the appreciation of all European people and the various information media, whether it was the British radio, television or the press. They all admired the capability of the Egyptian soldier and the capability of Your Excellency as a leader of this great society.

I wanted to begin with this introduction in order to express my love and appreciation to you.

However, commenting on what the president of Asyut University said, I would like, Mr President, to say that the Islamic group in Al-Minya has no direct relationship to what is happening in Asyut. As Your Excellency has said, we are just a group in Al-Minya and a group in Asyut, but I don't think that what happened in Al-Minya was a cause of what happened in Asyut. This is my opinion.

I want to reassure you, Mr President, that Al-Minya University is in the best shape. We, as Al-Minya University professors, are carrying out our duty in the best way.

The university in Al-Minya is going ahead in its program in the best manner. I am happy to be the son of Al-Minya. The whole Al-Minya community is with Your Excellency. No attention should be paid to what is happening. It is just a storm or some simple acts which do not detract from the great actions of Your Excellency. My God grant you success, and peace and God's blessings be upon you. [applause]

[Unintelligible talk in the background and laughter and applause]

[As-Sadat] On 12 November 1978 the members of the Al-'Aqqad Society at the literature college decided to hold a stage play on the university stage, but some members of the Islamic group at the university objected to this, claiming that it contradicts the teachings of the Islamic religion, and succeeded in canceling it.

Members of the Islamic group at Al-Minya University tried to pass through Al-Minya streets, repeating slogans.

I agree with you that they are a small group, and not the student base, both in Al-Minya and Asyut. This is like the days of the communists. Communists have infiltrated them. For example, about 600 students used to come out. When I read here that 1,500 students came out from the university city, I know that they themselves do not number more than 10. I know, because the communists used to do the same, until they were exposed to the people. The other people then became more alert. Before the battle the communists used to enter the auditoriums. They used to say that five students were killed by police; of course the families used to get excited. But then later they would find out that nothing had really happened. Despite what happened, no student has been touched for 3 years, during which I experienced the most despicable things from them. But every 2 days there were reports that five students were killed at the universities. At the end of the day, it used to emerge that nothing of the sort had happened. No student was touched.

But this is something strange, if they reach the point at which they can cancel a celebration for great teachers like Al-'Aqqad.

The other incident was on 18 November. No communism and no Islamic partisanship and no changing of the laws of God.

That followed the decision issued by the dean of the faculty of literature to close the faculty's auditoriums after the group members announced that they were inviting Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Kishk to deliver a lecture in one of the faculty auditoriums, without the faculty's permission. You know what Kishk is doing.

The Islamic group at Al-Minya's faculty of engineering put up two wall posters, one carrying the heading: About As-Sadat's Visit to Al-Minya, and the other on the events in Lebanon. They included a condemnation of the security measures during the president's visit to Al-Minya University. Well, I rode in an open car, so what security measures are they talking about? The posters claimed that the measures were taken to protect one individual and a certain regime--a certain regime: Well, this is the work of the communists, definitely. A certain regime. Well, this regime is the state and the legitimate authority of the state.

Condemnation of the expenses of the abovementioned visit--again, this is the talk of communists. What expenses?

A comparison between the present regime and the regime of the prince of the faithful 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab.

On 2 January the members of the Islamic group of Al-Minya University beat up some students inside the university, causing some injuries. This upset about 50 students who later gathered at the Nasir Auditorium of the faculty of literature in protest against this assault, but the members of the Islamic group suddenly stormed the auditorium and clashed with them. As a result nine students suffered various injuries. The members of the Islamic group then left while shouting some Islamic slogans such as: No God but Allah, Allah is greater, and Allah's religion is Islam. A record was kept.

On 7 January, the Islamic group of the faculties of engineering and literature put up a number of wall posters confirming what had been published about a report by the American intelligence [Al-Mukhabarat al-Amrikiyah] advising liquidation of the Islamic movements--this had been published by AD-DA'WAH magazine of the [Muslim] brotherhood.

On 17 November a wall poster described our government as the Pharoanic government.

Forty-five members of the [Islamic] group marched to the city council library in protest against the council chairman's decision to turn the library into an antiquities museum and requested that it be turned into a place for prayer. This is the usual excuse.

On 19 February, the Islamic group of the faculty of medicine, the Az-Zaqaziq faculty of sciences, and Al-Minya's faculty of literature put up some wall posters with the heading: The Muslims Are Coming. How Long Will This People's Assembly Delay Continue, saying that the only hope of dealing with corruption and immorality lies in the emergence of an Islamic government.

One of these students went to his father and told him: The money you bring is against Islamic law. He said this to his own father. "Say not to them a word of contempt, nor repel them, but address them in terms of honor." [As-Sadat quoting verses from the Koran] "But if they strive to make thee join in worship with me [obey them not]." God Almighty forgives everything except that His worship be divided, which is a crime God never forgives.

A student goes from the university to his father and tells him your money is illegal under Islamic law, and he renounces his father, and a girl disobeys her father. This would be like the Islamic government of Khomeyni, so we would execute 10 secretly every day.

Condemnation of the Egyptian press for not publishing the truth about the Iranian revolution: Well, no revolution has been covered [by the press] more than the Iranian revolution. Even when the shah of Iran was visiting me here, everything was covered daily.

Student Husayn Abu as-Sa'ud, member of the group at the faculty of literature put up a wall poster saying: Say It Frankly, Rulers of Egypt. It condemned Egypt's attitude and reception of the shah, and condemned the attitude of the press. On the Iranian events the poster says: The Muslim rulers are not afraid for Islam but are worried about [losing] their seats of power.

It included a picture of As-Sadat, Carter and the shah or Iran, under which was written: What brought the three together?

The other magazine was in the faculty of education, under the title: The Coming March. It included the slogans: Prepare Whatever Force You Can for Them; Islam Calls; Oh Islam; Islam Calls Upon You, It Is Strong and Challenges All Obstacles Whether Those of the Crusades or Communism and Whether Military or Civilian; The March Is Coming, Oh Arab Rulers Awake, the March Is Coming From the East and the West, From the North and the South, Coming From Iran, Coming From Chad in Spite of the Red Communism, Coming From Eritrea in Spite of Burning the Dead and the Crops.

When I received the shah, I told the country. I will receive him again if he wishes to come. These are the ethics and values of Egypt. After the cease-fire there was only a 15-day oil reserve. The cease-fire meant that the battle could resume at any hour. The oil reserves for 15 days would have been consumed in a matter of hours by the army if it went into action. This means that if the army had used the oil reserves in a matter of hours, I would not find fuel for the army or for baking bread. When the shah learned that we had only a 15-day supply of oil, he diverted oil tankers to Egypt after they had already sailed. He did not wait for me to send him the oil tankers. He diverted tankers bound for Europe to Egypt. This is loyalty to which we are indebted. I informed Foreign Minister Sanjabi and told him: What we did stemmed from Egypt's ethics. We were not against your revolution, but we recognized you and you are free, and this is your own concern. We will prevent anyone's working against you. We have ethics and values.

On 23 February 1979, members of the Islamic Association in Al-Minya University assaulted a citizen while he was walking with his wife on the Nile corniche. On 26 March 1979, the Islamic Association put up banners calling on students not to attend classes that day only, in protest against the signing of the peace agreement. Did this take place in Al-Minya, brother from Al-Minya?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[As-Sadat] They closed the study halls to prevent the students from entering them. Some leaders of the Islamic Association delivered speeches on the grounds of the university, criticizing the signing of the agreement and claiming that the president had sold out the Palestine question. Moreover, student Madi abu al-'Ala, chairman of the university student union, called on various faculties in the university, calling on them to abstain from studies. Some banners were put up in the grounds of the faculty of arts saying: No Selling Out of the Islamic Palestine Territory; Begin, the Hero of the Dayr Yasin Massacre in 1948, Became the Peace Hero in 1979. It is true that Begin was the hero of the Dayr Yasin massacre. However, in October 1973 Israel lost a complete generation of its sons. Had it not been for this, Israel would not have entered into peace with us. Never. Before the October War Egypt was, in their view, a dead body. Maybe you heard that on Thursday, 4 October, 2 days before the battle, Abba Eban, the Israeli foreign minister at the time, was touring the United States. He was summoned by Henry Kissinger the then U.S. secretary of state. It was a coincidence for Kissinger to summon him on 4 October, 2 days before the war, while Kissinger had no knowledge of the war. Kissinger told Abba Eban that no one in the world doubts that you will be victorious and that you will always be superior. It would be good if you would offer something to the Arabs so that we may resolve the problem there.

Abba Eban's reply to Kissinger at the U.S. State Department on 4 October was: Egypt and the Arabs will remain a corpse unable to make any political or military move for the next 50 years. Why are you Americans angry? Leave them to us. We know how to deal with them. Eban then left.

Forty-eight hours later, Kissinger was awakened and told that Egypt and Syria, [sentence as heard]. Kissinger told me the story. He was sad because I had earlier sent National Security Adviser Hafiz Isma'il to meet him in Paris twice in 1973. We announced their meeting openly. When I wanted to go to Israel, I went openly. When we talked to Kissinger in 1973 before the battle, we did so openly. We do not do things secretly.

Kissinger told me: I was sad because Egypt and As-Sadat could have played a role for peace. Now that a war has started; the whole thing is over. It is a tragedy. Israel will achieve a greater victory than that of 1967 and nobody will be able to tolerate it after that.

When Kissinger was informed about the war, he awakened the U.S. President and informed him accordingly. He then sat waiting for the news that Egypt, myself and my soldiers had been drowned in the canal. Two days later, he received a telephone call from Israel. He was told: Give us only 2 days and we will crush the Egyptians and the Syrians, 2 days only. However, we will need replacements for the weapons we are going to lose.

On the fourth day, Dayan contacted the United States and made the following request: S.O.S., rescue us. We have lost 400 tanks on the Egyptian front. The way to Israel is open. This is what Dayan said on the 4th day behind the Egyptian front. He was addressing Kissinger. Kissinger was astonished because he was waiting for the news of the battle and of the drowning of me and my soldiers in the bottom of the canal, according to world computers. He was surprised by the news of the 400 tanks. He called Mrs Meir. He told her what Dayan had told him. The man did not believe what Dayan told him because he never contemplated such a thing happening. Some 400 tanks lost in 4 days on the Egyptian front! Not only that, but they have also crossed the canal line, which is a tremendous military barrier, as well as three belts of the Bar-Lev line. All this and 400 tanks in only 3 days! The man did not believe this. He asked for Golda Meir. She told him: Yes, Dayan talked to you, upon the decision of the Israeli Cabinet.

As all of you are aware, what happened has been described as an earthquake ever since. Those who wrote about the October War described it as an earthquake. This is what we should teach our children.

As a protest against the signing of the peace agreement, the group closed the class-rooms. As I told you, some of the group leaders at the university denounced the signing of the agreement and alleged that the president had sold out the cause. The chairman of the student union went to the various universities to ask the students not to attend classes. Does not abstention from attending classes come under the law which was issued in 1977 following the uprising of the thieves? A poster was also pinned in the hall of the literature college, saying: No recognition of the peace treaty because it provides for giving Israel great facilities in Egypt. What facilities?

Religion monger, we were dignified but you humiliated us and rolled us in the dust. I am the one who should say this. [laughter]

Following the midday prayer the same day, 26 March--the day the treaty was signed--a rally was held at Taha Husayn Hall in the faculty of arts, attended by students from various faculties and some secondary school students. Speeches were delivered at the meeting criticizing the president of the republic on the pretext that he has sold out his religion and land, and that the agreement scenario was agreed upon a long time before. It was also said that Imam Hasan al-Banna led the revolution in 1948 but was killed by a Muslim at the suggestion of a Christian.

Al-Banna was killed after An-Nuqrashi was killed, as far as I can recall. It was also alleged that the 1952 revolution broke out with the support of the Muslim Brotherhood, but that the men of the revolution renounced them and put them into prison. Members of the Muslim Brotherhood were sent to prison only after attempting to assassinate 'Abd an-Nasir through their secret organization, the arms and members of which I witnessed because I was present. I was not informed of this; I was an eyewitness.

I wanted to outline these matters and discuss them. Maybe some matters were not normally discussed. However, our dialog is being recorded and will be broadcast all over the country. The time has come to make a new start. Our colleague said he went to Europe where he heard people talking about Egypt. The outside world respected us because we have one face, one policy and one line. Whatever we say in secrecy we say openly, and whatever we say behind closed doors we say before the microphone. This is the secret of the world's respect. We attempted to work with the world concept which makes those facing you digest whatever you said or whatever you did. Our previous actions were emotional or like the thinking of some of our sons. Leaders of Egypt are supposed to stem from our sons, the new generation, which will take over. Really it is a regrettable thing to read all this. I presented this to the people so that our sons may hear it also. They might have liked the people to know about this in order, according to their views, for the people to be proud of them. I say that neither they nor the communists nor anything else will shake Egypt. Never. The communists were even more able than they are and had exploited people outside the universities. By God, I do not know your views.

[Unidentified speaker] We will respond.

[As-Sadat] What? You are not a university professor, Hilmi. I am addressing the university professors.

[Kamil Sharif, dean of the faculty of science in Aswan] You honored us, Mr President. You promised to visit us in Aswan in the south. Aswan is the youngest offspring of Asyut University. We are proud of Asyut University and of all those working in Asyut University because they are really the unknown soldiers in this place which extends from Asyut, Sawhaj, Qina and Aswan. These honorable colleagues have been struggling for several years while living in a climate different than that in the north. The environment is different, Mr President. The environment of the students and of the society is different. One could not compare a student of Asyut, the son of Abnub, with those of Qina, Aswan and Cairo. As noted by the director of the university, there is a broad gap in environment, habits of revenge and development in the society. We suffer. When I came here from Cairo University to teach in Asyut University in 1960, I recall that the society viewed any female student as a mere student in a way that cannot be described. Our society is different than that at other universities.

I repeat, the youths of this environment are different. The behavior of these youths emanates from the environment. They cannot be isolated from their environment at all--the difficult and harsh environment from Aswan to Asyut.

We are struggling to tame the minds of these youths and to tame the values of the youths who grew up in this environment, so that we may transform them into human beings with integrity and instill in them the values of civilization, the values of ethics, and the values of tolerance which our orthodox religion advocates. Our religion has never advocated fanaticism. Our religion always advocates tolerance, ethics, generosity, sympathy, love.

Our religion has never advocated violence or cruelty. It is the environment which has created this mass which we must tame. This mass is not easy to tame because the environment has left its impact on it. It is not easy to tame the youths in such an environment, but we must correct them because they go to their fathers in the summer and see what the environment there is like and then they come to us. There is a constant interaction between the environment, the student, the society and the values, and each one of us is struggling.

If what has happened has occurred in the societies in which we are struggling, it could not have a deep effect on us because we are aware that Egypt has attained great glory, that Egypt has become so mature that no triviality whatsoever will ever affect it, just like England, where anyone can stand up and talk. This is because England is so mature.

Egypt has now attained enough maturity not to be affected by any kind of irritation. We must not give such trivialities any notice. If the teachers of this university were not in close touch with the students in Asyut University, these matters would not have been resolved without anyone getting harmed. The governor knows how all the colleagues have struggled. We brought the student to him at his office in order to show him their cooperation and sincerity. The students were compliant. All of us--the town council chairman, the university vice president and president--went to the students. We are not excusing them or defending them. A mistake was made but this mistake should not be so exaggerated that it is claimed that we lost control. No. The teachers in Asyut University have not lost control of their students at all. If they had, something else would have happened.

Mr President, a mistake was made. We went and corrected the mistake and things returned te normal. Not one person was harmed. I wanted to explain the picture to you so that a completely different picture may not be presented to you. All those people are making sacrifices for their country, otherwise each one of us would be somewhere else. We sweat because we are sons of this country. We are instilling a sense of belonging in the youths who lost this sense through hatred in the past. The main thing for us to do now is to install a sense of belonging and love in the hearts of all the youths in this country. Were it not for the way you implanted love and democracy in us, this thing would have never happened. Nothing would have been easier for us than to set up gallows, kill or detain. That is no problem. The question is am I struggling in a democratic manner and instilling knowledge in the students? We the teachers and the governor argued with the students in the governor's office until 0300 in the morning. It would have been very easy to arrest them, put them in prison and apply the law to them. The question is should I convince the student and teach him democracy and brainwash him--wash away the rust that has been implanted in his brain, wipe it clean, until he becomes a human being with integrity. I shall not give a winning card to any person who harbors malevolence against this country. We are applying the laws and are always working. This is the struggle and sweat all the teachers of this university fro, the university president down to the most junior member have exerted. We are struggling with the students, applying the laws and taming them. We are running things as they should be run. We are implanting family love in them. Thank God, this is what we achieved with the governor's cooperation at his office until 0300 in the morning.

[As-Sadat] I have a question. You say that the Surah [Koranic chapter] is magnified. I have quoted the Surah as it is. I did not bring my own. I read to you all that I have, clearly, without any trimming or background, because I do not believe in reports. I never have in my life. However, you are alive and you have heard about Asyut and Al-Minya.

I have a question: Is the students' offense against their teachers in preventing them from entering, or a union chairman's going to the colleges to stop classes in protest against a treaty which 99 percent of his people approve--what is this, how would you describe such a thing? Have we taken political activity out of the universities so that these individuals may take over, storm the auditoriums and beat up people in broad daylight? What are you saying? You were wrong to have gone at 0300. This is an investment. Do I make the investment in order to produce troublemakers? No, I am sorry. This is investment. Never in the whole world, East or West, does the computer produce [sentence incomplete]. You come and tell me that the environment is the cause. No. What is the university supposed to produce? No, this is not Egypt's environment. There can be no such crime in our Egyptian homes, especially in the rural areas. Not at all. There are values. There are the values of the village. They use religion as an excuse and a cover, but religion is farthest from what they are doing. [applause]

I hope [interruption from audience], yes, yes, all right.

[Unidentified speaker] In the name of God the Merciful and the Compassionate. Prayers and blessings for our Lord, God's prophet, His kin, companions, followers and those who uphold His call until the day of judgment. We cannot find the right expression to describe your visit to Asyut. We are really very hopeful about this visit. I would like to speak about two basic points. The first point is that we wholeheartedly support the president's efforts. We have faith in every step Your Excellency takes. We will support you and will back you in every effort you make for Egypt. This is our pledge to God Almighty and to you, because we are sure of the soundness of your approach, your wiseom, and your true love for your country. As for all that we hear from the rejectionists or from the spiteful or those who level charges against Your Excellency, we reject every accusation and, returning to our Koran, we see that the spiteful were hostile to the prophets and reformers. I recall here the story that one of the followers of Musaylimah the Liar [character in the old days of Islam] who fought the Islamic cause, was taken prisoner. He was then asked: Do you really believe that Musaylimah's call is true and that he really is a prophet after Allah's prophet? He answered: By God, when I look at the face of Musaylimah I see the face of a liar, but a liar from Rabi'ah is better to me than a truthful man from Mudar.

In other words he said that he knew that Musaylimah was 100 percent a liar and that he could see it on his face, but grudge and envy made him say that sentence which went down in history as "The liar of Rabi'ah is better to me than a truthful man from Mudar."

We hear a lot, but we put these lies under our feet. We know that Your Excellency is for Egypt, for Egypt's glory, and for promoting security, prosperity, peace and justice in this society.

My second point, after the brother colleagues have talked about the situation in Asyut and Al-Minya Universities, and said that the religious groups are doing this and that, on the basis of my acquaintance with these religious groups and, having been assigned by the governor and having been assigned by and in liaison with the president of Asyut University and the brother honorable vice president of the university, I personally contacted the religious groups and I was able to conclude that these groups are divided into two categories. There are individuals with whom one can reach understanding, to whom one can respond and with whom one can discuss matters and eventually come out with a sound opinion.

There are a few individuals--this is a testimony before your excellency--there are a few individuals who believe that they know more than I and some of them even say insultingly: You are an infidel. How can you talk to me about religion when you are an infidel? There are some who accuse me of being an infidel when I talk to them. I tell them I know the Koran by heart and I am the dean of the faculty of religious rules, and I have come to you to discuss matters with you. They do not want to be convinced. At times they are arrogant, at others thoughtless. I try every possible way to convince them of what I say and to show what is right, but they remain obstinate either out of ignorance, arrogance or conceit. I go to them again and may go a third time in cooperation with Asyut University, which we of Al-Azhar University consider to be the mother university. Al-Azhar University was established in Asyut here about 10 years ago. It now has four colleges: the College of the Rules of Religion, the College of Arabic Language, the College of Islamic Law, and the Girls' College, which was formed this year. Al-Azhar University now has 5,000 male and female students. Thank God, nothing to disturb tranquility happened in Al-Azhar University this year or the year before. However, should there be one or more individuals from one college or another [who would disturb the peace], I would go to them very easily and I would be able to convince them or they would be able to convince me, and things would take their sound course, without haughtiness or arrogance and without calling me this or that. When I mixed with the religious groups and got acquainted with them, and when I was asked to sit and mix with some of them, I concluded, Mr President, that they are divided into two categories. A man can come to understanding with one of these two categories and ultimately reach a solution with it that is satisfactory to God and homeland. The other category has become stubborn and narrowminded, to the point of accusing me of being an infidel, a hypocrite, and so on and so forth. Still, I do not give up and talk again and again to them.

Actually, the brother colleagues headed by the president of Asyut University and the honorable brother the university's Vice President Dr 'Abd ar-Raziq frequently contact me by telephone and say come immediately. So I go to their offices, and I sit down with those students. Sometimes we reach a solution and sometimes we do not, but we do not lose hope. As I have said to Your Excellency, there are some of those students with whom, because of conceit, arrogance--for various reasons--I have been unable to reach a solution. They insist on what they want. With the other category, through meetings and discussions, we can arrive at a sound solution satisfactory to God and the homeland.

As far as Al-Azhar University is concerned, it was established in Asyut 10 years ago. Thank God, it is taking an approach satisfactory to God and the homeland. It pledges before God Almighty and you that it will follow the sound and right course satisfactory to God Almighty upholding right and justice, a course of the unity of the whole nation on the basis of fraternity, peace, cordiality and love so that this nation may be happy. I say this, pray for God's blessings, and implore God to grant us all success in doing what is satisfactory and acceptable to him. [applause]

[As-Sadat] I believe that the issue has been clarified after all you have heard. We have reviewed everything with complete frankness. Others may have been embarrassed to read such things. I read and let Egypt and the whole world hear that nothing of this sort can shake Egypt and that those involved are a few individuals, just as the communists were before the October battle.

I ask the directors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities to approach the students concerned and ask them if they wish to learn. Egypt has no time to lose at all. We have had enough backwardness, fragmentation and suffering.

Egypt has no time to lose. The Egyptian state is doing what no other state in the world, whether communist or capitalist, is doing with regard to upholding what is right and using the computer to select the names without considering anything else.

We still have a lot of students on the waiting list. Whoever wants to be educated and acquire the ethics of this country and its traditions, is welcome to do so. Whoever does not want to do so should leave so that others may take his place. Convey this message to them and let me know, God willing. [applause] What has come in the reports is enough now that we have held a council as an example. I hope this will serve as an example for you in the future when you sit down to debate your affairs. As I have told you, we are in the rebuilding phase. As our brother from Aswan said, Egypt is very big and all this does not affect it, but if we do not tackle such things, they will turn into a cancer spreading through the body. All of them can hear me and they will hear it again. Whoever wishes to learn, the state is prepared to accommodate him. We will give our children a chance. But whoever clings to and continues to take this path, he should leave. If he does not leave, the university directors should contact me and tell me so and I will then make my decision.

Despite the fact that what I am saying is enough there are other measures. However, let this be a start and a rule. We and all the people are amicably giving a warning, but afterward whoever persists will be dealt with differently.

Egypt cannot possibly lose more time. Such things are an insult to Egypt and an alliance with the enemies of Egypt. Those who attack Egypt so as to bring it under the tutelage of a child like Al-Qadhdhafi, whose madness is known to the whole world, or the Alawite Syrian regime, which does anything just to remain in power, or the Iraqi regime, which drags bodies in the streets--I hope they know, if they do not already know, that these regimes have always been based on prisons, detention camps, dragging bodies in the streets and physical liquidation. If they admire these things and ally with these regimes against their country, we have a way of dealing with them. But if they atone, and I implore God that they do, I will pardon them for what they have done and things will be righted. However, I am talking to you, and our people and all our universities are going to hear what I am saying. Egypt will never allow this under any circumstances and whatever the number. Never.

It is clear that we are engaged in one of the most dangerous battles in which we are concentrating our efforts to achieve prosperity after long suffering. There is no excuse at all for some to resort to such behavior in our universities where the future generations are being prepared. May God grant you success in your task. We shall meet again, God willing. [applause]

ISLAMIC CONGRESS ASKED TO SUSPEND LOANS TO EGYPT

JN141449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1238 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 April--Iraq has called on the Islamic Development Bank to suspend all loans and transfers to Egypt to be used to widen the Suez Canal. INA has learned that Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has requested the Iraqi ambassador in Jidda to meet with Islamic Congress Secretary General Ahmad Karim Jay and to ask him to halt all loans and transfers to the As-Sadat regime.

INA has also learned that Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali met here this morning with the Arab ambassadors accredited in Baghdad and informed them of Iraq's move in this respect. Al-Jamali called on the ambassadors to urge their governments to follow Iraq's suit in implementing the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TECHNICAL COOPERATION

JN131800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 April--Today in Baghdad, Muhammad 'Ayish, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the joint standing Iraqi-Soviet committee on economic and technical cooperation, discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in the technical fields, in the interests of the two friendly countries.

'Ayish explained that relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union have witnessed great development in the technical fields, particularly in implementing industrial, construction, and electrical projects.

It will be recalled that Skachkov led his country's delegation to the meetings of the joint standing Iraqi-Soviet committee on economic and technical cooperation, concluded here last week.

Saddam Husayn, Skachkov Meeting

JN141247 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] At 1300 today, Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the joint standing Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic and technical cooperation. During the meeting a review was held on relations between the two friendly countries in various fields in the interests and for the good of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

The meeting was attended by Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, Revolution Command Council member and head of the Iraqi side to the committee, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

PRINCE HASAN COMMENTS ON PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST

JN151956 Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 15 April--Meetings of the Conference on the Arab World in Transition ended here today.

In a speech to the final session of the conference, Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, said that the conference was a meeting of minds and helped to achieve mutual understanding.

He added that the Arab world is at a crossorads, and those who shoulder the responsibilities must help to define lasting peace and stability in the region.

The prince said that peace without justice is peace based on quicksand. A peace that might trigger conflict cannot be considered peace. He said Israel is continuing its policy-- a policy which puts serious obstacles in the way of peace.

The regent said that world opinion has not been deceived by the bilateral peace agreement between Egypt and Israel because the results are limited and shortlived and affect only two states. He added that anxiety is building up due to Israel's policy, which adds to instability in the region. This instability is considered to favor Israel.

He said that the Arab states have begun to establish new joint policies to deal with the new situation in the area.

The crown prince said the conferees have agreed to seek to strengthen the basic values of the United States and the Arab world--values such as freedom, dignity, humanity and the principle of the right to self-determination.

He expressed the hope that the principle of self-determination would be completely applied in the Middle East and that the United States would put its full weight and continuous support behind this principle.

The conferees were also addressed by a number of political figures.

KING HUSAYN GIVES INTERVIEW TO LEBANESE AL-HAWADITH

JN141655 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 14 April--His Majesty King Husayn has stressed that Jordan constitutes the shield and depth of the Arab homeland and is committed to doing the impossible to restore territory to its owners, to regain all the rights of the people of Palestine to their occupied territory, and to regain the occupied Arab territories.

In an interview published by the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH in London, his majesty said: We are working for the future of the Arab generations by defending the Arab character side by side with our brothers and friends. Under no circumstances whatsoever will we relinquish an inch of Arab territory or a particle of Arab rights or Palestinian rights to the Palestinian territory. This stand is not new.

His majesty pointed out that what we need now is a stage of steadfastness, building up Arab strength, self-reliance, rising to the level of responsibility, and building Arab relations on new principles based on reciprocal commitment and cooperation so as to achieve the development on intrinsic Arab power.

His majesty stressed the need to open our channels to the world and to constantly try to let the whole world know our cause. He said that we have our international credibility and the friendships we have consolidated over the years. However, what is more important is international conviction of the justice of our cause.

His majesty said it is necessary to return to joint international efforts in which all concerned parties participate so as to reach a just, lasting and comprehensive solution for the Middle East issue.

His majesty said: If Israel has succeeded in taking Egypt away from the Arab arena--something which has always been its ambition so that it can entrench itself in the occupied territory, threaten further expansion in the future, and fabricate reasons and events to achieve this expansion--then we should face all this by rising to the level of responsibility.

His majesty declared his rejection of the Israeli stand as represented by its insistence on retaining land and its claims that this land is an integral part of its state. His majesty also rejected Israel's denial of the Palestinian Arab people's national legitimate rights and its attempts to obliterate these rights by giving the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip some jurisdiction in running their affairs.

His majesty added: No matter how much time it takes, we have to try, in one way or another, to regain our territories and rights.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON REPRESENTATION OF PALESTINIANS

JN151449 Doha QNA in Arabic 1228 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 15 April--Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said today that no one has the right to negotiate for the Palestinians or for the future of the Palestinian people except the people of Palestine.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman regarding Jordan's stand on the statement by the Egyptian prime minister that Egypt will represent the Palestinians in the self-rule negotiations, the Jordanian information minister said that the only alternative to the self-rule plan is reaffirmation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land and to choose what they want.

'Abu 'Awdah said that this is Jordan's view. This view, he said, is based on the premise that any solution to the problem should contain two principles: the Palestinians' right to self-determination and Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

The Jordanian information minister stressed that any solution which disregards either one or both of these principles is rejected. Such a solution, he said, cannot be accepted and cannot be a just solution to the problem.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS MEETS AL-HUSS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC141150 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At 1000 today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. They discussed the situation in the south, particularly the dispatch of army forces; as well as the results of the prime minister's recent tour.

After the meeting, Minister Butrus, in response to a question, said that Prime Minister Al-Huss briefed him on the results of his meetings with senior officials of the states he visited. He said that the meeting discussed the question of the south and the army's deployment there, adding that he came out of the meeting with a positive impression of the subjects discussed.

Replying to another question on a Lebanese-Syrian summit, Minister Butrus said that this subject could be raised, but it was not on the agenda at present.

On the army's entry into the south, Minister Butrus said that measures were being taken in this respect and that the army would move in the near future.

On reports that he had abandoned his European tour, Minister Butrus said that he stated earlier that this tour was ruled out at present as there was no need to undertake it.

Asked if Lebanon would call for a meeting of the UN Security Council if the Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon were repeated, Minister Butrus said that a decision would be made when something happened.

TWO UN PERSONNEL KILLED IN SHOOTING INCIDENT

NC131536 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 13 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At 1500 today while two UN personnel were traveling in a jeep near a camp belong to armed elements of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party on Duhur Ash-Shuwayr Road, the Syrian Social Nationalists opened fire on the vehicle, killing the two. They are still lying at the scene of the crime. No one is able to approach the place to remove them because of intensive shooting by the armed elements at anyone trying to come close.

INTERMITTENT SHOOTING REPORTED IN BEIRUT AREA 16 APR

NC160642 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Despite the relative calm prevailing in the capital and its suburbs, during the night and up to now, fire continued to be directed at the As-Sayfi area, particularly Al-Arz Street, the Empire, Pigalle and Ad-Dabbas.

Normal movement has been taking place over Fu'ad Shihab Bridge since 0700 today. Security forces are patrolling the bridge area.

In the southern suburb isolated explosions were heard on the frontlines. This followed the sudden shelling that began last night and lasted several hours.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ITALIAN TV

JN141028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text of 11 April interview granted by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Italian television correspondent (Dr Michele Lobernano)--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Your Excellency, Syria has passed a negative sentence on the Egyptian-Israel peace agreement, and you yourself have described it as treason against the Arab nation. What does Syria propose as an alternative to this agreement?

Answer: The alternative to treachery is faithfulness. The alternative to relinquishing the Palestinian people's rights is to cling to the Palestinian people's rights. The alternative to relinquishing the Golan is to remain committed to the liberation of the Golan. The alternative to a Sinai with incomplete sovereignty is a Sinai with complete sovereignty. The alternative to placing Egypt under Israeli tutelage is a liberated Arab Egypt struggling not only to save itself from tutelage, but to participate with the Arab nation in fighting against tutelage and subservience any place in the world. The alternative to capitulation embodied by the As-Sadat-Begin agreement is a just peace that will liberate all the territories Israel occupied in 1967 and restore to the Palestinians their full rights. Such an agreement, an agreement for a just peace, can be achieved through the United Nations.

Question: If the Geneva conference cannot be convened with the participation of all the concerned parties, what can be done to reach a peace agreement?

Answer: I do not believe that anybody expects us to go to a Geneva conference at this stage. I also do not believe that anyone thinks convening the Geneva conference is practical at this stage, since it would mean going there to ratify and bless the As-Sadat-Begin agreement.

Question: The Christian world is celebrating Easter these days. It is the feast of peace. Is it right for us to think of diplomatic solutions leading to peace in this atmosphere?

Answer: This occasion reminds us of the treason of Judas Iscariot, when he sold Jesus Christ for 30 pieces of silver. If we take into consideration the time lapse, it seems that As-Sadat has sold Egypt and the Arab nation for a lesser price than the one for which Judas sold Jesus Christ. This occasion also reminds us of the sufferings of Jesus Christ and recalls the sufferings of those who have been expelled from Palestine and the Golan. We keep looking toward peace, but no diplomatic possibilities for such a peace are on the horizon now. In any case we are clinging to the objective of peace, and the United Nations is the only arena at present where such a peace can be achieved.

Question: If you wanted to address a message to Israeli officials via Italian television, what would you tell them?

Answer: Addressing messages to Israel is As-Sadat's speciality. I do not want to infringe on this specialty, particularly since it leads to treason in the end.

Question: What is your opinion of the U.S. role in the Middle East? And how could this role be changed?

Answer: The U.S. role in the Middle East is obstructing the peace process. It has contributed to closing doors--which were previously open--to peace.

The U.S. role has seen the embodiment of the traditional colonialist policy based on the principle of divide and rule. They believe that dividing the Arabs, for which they have worked, will lead to Arabs acceptance of the Israeli will. The future will undoubtedly demonstrate that their calculations are false and that they made the wrong decision.

Question: How can the European Community contribute to achieving a just peace? What role could it play toward that end?

Answer: We have always called on Europe to play a more effective role in relation to the situation in the Middle East. By virtue of its influence and proximity to our area and by virtue of mutual interests, Europe can play a more important role than it has played so far in connection with the cause of peace in this area. I do not want to specify the means Europe can adopt, this is the affair of the European leaders. But I can say that it would be a help if Europe were to sponsor a draft resolution at the UN Security Council, which would be a live and realistic means to solve the problem in the Middle East, coupled with the appropriate means to implement peace.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

JN131340 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1000 today PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus for Bulgaria following a 1-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad; Minister of State Safwan Qudsi; Chief of Staff Gen Hikmat ash-Shihab; the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus and members of the embassy staff; and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: We exchanged opinions and viewpoints with our brother leaders of Syria, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad. A review was also made of the resolutions passed by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that serious and effective stands should be adopted by all Arab states to confront the plots of the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat allliance, that aims at disrupting the Arab people and liquidating the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Such stands should also be adopted, he said, to preserve all the gains achieved by the Arab people during the past 30 years and to work for strengthening and expanding the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The PDRY prime minister stressed the importance of developing the fraternal relations between the PDRY and Syria, as well as the importance of developing cooperation between the Arab people and the socialist countries' peoples.

In another development PDRY Prime Miniser 'Ali Nasir Muhammad addressed a cable to Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi in which he expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome accorded him in Damascus.

ALGERIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET UNDER BENDJEDID

LD152140 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The Council of Ministers met this morning under Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, and studied the following points: a report from the prime minister on governmental activity last week; a report from the foreign minister on the Baghdad Arab foreign and finance ministers conference; a report from the minister of construction, housing and town planning on his visit to Cuba; a report from the public health minister on the cases of meningitis in the Blida area, which has been finally overcome thanks to preventative measures and cures; and a report on the budget of the state-owned land and on 1979 investments.

FOREIGN MINISTER, POLISARIO LEADER DISCUSS SITUATION

LD150034 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today's talks between Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of POLISARIO, made it possible to review the situation in the Western Sahara and in the area in light of the most recent events. After his talks with Mohamed Benyahia the secretary general of the POLISARIO front stated that the meeting (?was quite natural) and made it possible to further strengthen the ties of friendship, solidarity and fraternity that link the two countries.

Replying to a question concerning the situation in Mauritania, Mohamed Abdelaziz (?underlined) that the way the new leaders in Nouakchott are currently speaking is surprising and is in contradiction to the goodwill and dynamism of peace begun by the POLISARIO front when it decided unilaterally on a cease-fire last July. (?He said) in this connection that the Saharan people will use all possible means to free its occupied territory (?and that) in future, as a precondition for all discussions with the aggressor, whoever he may be, the occupying troops must evacuate the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LEAVES ALGIERS AFTER VISIT

LD141209 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 14 Apr (APS)--The Yugoslav delegation, led by Mr. Persic, foreign affairs first vice minister of the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, left Algiers today after an official visit to Algeria.

During their stay, the delegation had talks with Algerian officials. Bilateral relations were at the centre of the debates. Questions relating to the non-aligned movement, namely to the next conferences of foreign ministers in Colombo and heads of states in Havana were also discussed.

Mr. Persic was received by Prime Minister Abdelghani and foreign minister, Mohamed Benyahia and other senior officials.

At their departure, the delegation were seen off by Mr. Missoum Sbih, secretary general to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LIBYA

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON COOPERATION

LD140940 Tripoli JANA in English 0815 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr. Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuba's chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, arrived here yesterday at the head of a delegation on an official visit of a few days to the Jamahiriyah. He will hold talks on promoting bilateral cooperation.

The Cuban delegation was received at Tripoli International Airport by Abu Bakar ash-Sharif, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy, a number of directors at the Foreign Secretariat, a representative from the Protocol Department and the Cuban ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN-FRENCH COMMUNIQUE ON RABAT MEETING ISSUED

LD132212 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A joint Moroccan-French communique was issued today. It states that the Moroccan-French joint committee formed in accordance with the agreement signed in Paris on 2 July 1971 by the governments of Morocco and France met in Rabat on 13 April 1979.

The Moroccan side was headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, while the French side was headed by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

During his stay in Morocco, Jean Francois-Poncet was received by His Majesty King Hassan II. He also met with Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid.

The communique affirmed that the two historic visits by French President Giscard d'Estaing to Morocco in May 1975 and by His Majesty King Hassan II to Paris in November 1976 have bolstered the friendship, understanding and mutual trust between the two countries.

The communique pointed out that the joint committee's meetings were held in an extremely cordial atmosphere and were characterized by the two sides' eagerness to enhance the effectiveness of French-Moroccan cooperation in all spheres.

The communique also said that the foreign ministers of the two countries reviewed the international political issues and reiterated their adherence and commitment to peace and security within the framework of respect for states' independence and territorial integrity.

The two ministers referred to the situation in Africa, expressing their fears over the spots of tension which threaten the security of Africa and constitute an important obstacle in the way of the continent's development efforts.

The French and Moroccan sides asserted the need for keeping Africa out of foreign conflicts in order to preserve its peace and security. It is the duty of Africans themselves to preserve their own security and peace.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the current situation in the southern part of the African Continent stems from pursuing a policy which hits at the core of the dignity of many, particularly the policy of racial discrimination practiced there.

The communique affirmed that the situation in the Middle East attracted the attention of the Moroccan and French sides which exchanged views on the development of events in this part of the world. They reiterated their commitment to seeking a comprehensive solution which could guarantee the establishment of a just durable peace while taking into consideration the rights of the Palestine people.

The French and Moroccan delegations also reviewed the progress of the Arab-European dialog, stressing the need for cooperation between West Europe and the Arab world. They agreed to continue their efforts in this respect.

The communique pointed out that the two sides studied with particular care matters of relations between Morocco and the EEC and the exchanges taking place with regard to the enlargement of the EEC. In this regard, the communique pointed out that on France's suggestion, the EEC has been asked to prepare a detailed list of the consequences that would ensue from the enlargement of the EEC particularly with regard to the various Mediterranian Basin countries. Morocco will have the opportunity to express its views in the negotiations for the enlargement of the EEC in a manner which would bolster the countries adjoining the Mediterranean of which Morocco and France are members.

As regards bilateral relations, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the high level of cooperation between them. They agreed to seek ways for promoting their trade exchange to secure a better balance. The two sides noted the importance of the Moroccan economic development plans completed with the help of both sides--a matter which reflects mutual confidence between them and the level of relations on both the levels of administration and contracting.

The two sides spoke of the importance of the implementation of [words indistinct] and the new projects that have already been started.

In the field of cultural and technical cooperation, the two delegations noted the positive development of this sector and the horizons open for bolstering it. They admitted the need for compliance with the Moroccan objectives.

The two sides also discussed ways to strengthen their relations in the various fields of information.

The French minister reviewed the progress being made with regard to the establishment of an institute for the Arab world in Paris. The Moroccan Government had expressed the desire to participate in the setting up of this institute.

Matters pertaining to the Moroccan community in France were the subject of profound discussion. The governments of the two countries will hold consultations during the French authorities' implementation of the law on foreigners in France.

The two sides studied with interest the condition of the French community in Morocco. The French side expressed its hope that a solution would be found for the problems raised in accordance with the constructive spirit which prevailed during President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Rabat. In this respect, the two sides dealt in a positive spirit with the various matters concerning the transfer of funds of French people now residing in Morocco, or who had resided there in the past, within the framework of commitments agreed by the two countries.

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING IN SAHARA

LD132100 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Information has issued the following communique: Our forces have carried out a purging operation in the rugged mountainous area east and south of Abetteh.

The Royalist Armed Forces had laid an ambush in the area for infiltrating enemy elements. On 10 April our forces discovered a huge enemy column. They attacked it and fierce battles raged from 10-12 April, during which our air force intervened several times to strafe the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment.

Some enemy elements tried to take refuge in deep ravines in the Chebika and 'Abar Valleys, but the Moroccan commandos pursued them, destroying many of them in direct battles. In this battle the enemy used (?90-mm artillery) for the first time. Such weapons are found in abundance in the Algerian Army. On the other hand, documents found on one of the dead enemy soldiers proved that the mission's objective was primarily psychological. The intent was to stage a major action in order to influence the rush to national mobilization in our country. But our forces foiled this scheme.

In 3 days of fierce battles, the enemy lost 123 men on the battlefield. Twenty-nine enemy vehicles were destroyed and a large quantity of arms of various types were left behind. Twenty-one of our forces were martyred, and 15 others were wounded. Some of our soldiers are missing, including two officers. They may have become lost.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES ON 'PRIVATE VISIT'

LD151334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Morocco at noon today accompanied by Queen Nur al-Husayn on a private visit to Morocco. He told reporters in the VIP lounge at Rabat Sale Airport that he has come to meet His Majesty King Hasan II. [Begin recording]

[Husayn] King Hasan is a dear brother.

[Question] Are you going to coordinate with King Hasan II on the signing of the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel?

[Husayn] We must exchange views on all issues and subjects with a bearing on the future of the Arab world and the Arab cause. [end recording]

The Jordanian monarch was received by Prime Minister Maata Bouabid, the speaker of the National Assembly and the minister of transportation.

MAURITANIA

IMPRISONED FORMER GOVERNMENT MEMBERS RELEASED

PA140213 Paris AFP in English 0141 GMT 14 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, April 14 (AFP)--[Word indistinct] members of the former Mauritanian Government, jailed when it was overthrown last July, were released yesterday, reliable sources said last night.

The ministers, together with former National Assembly Chairman Sall Abdul Aziz, had been held at a military camp about 10 km (seven miles) from here.

Their release was decided at Thursday's meeting of the new Military Committee of National Salvation--the first since it was set up last week.

The only member of the ousted regime still in detention was former head of state Mokhtar Ould Daddah, imprisoned at the small town of Oualao in the southeast of the country.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RETURNS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

JN151725 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 15 April--President Ja'far Numayri returned to Khartoum this evening from the United Kingdom following a 20-day vacation in the British countryside.

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR ON OIL, EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

JN151122 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 April--Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo Muhammad Mirghani has declared that Egypt will in the near future supply Sudan with all the oil it needs. In a statement published in the Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR today, Mirghani said that his meeting with Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil yesterday dealt with this subject.

Ambassador Mirghani denied that the quick visit made by Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak to Sudan last Thursday had anything to do with the recent incidents disrupting security in the country. Those limited incidents do not disturb us, the ambassador said. The ambassador said that several arms traffickers and purchasers have been detained. It transpired that certain groups exploited the issue of the arms to disturb Sudan's security and stability.

The ambassador added: These groups have resorted to this method after all previous attempts have failed. These elements belong to certain Sudanese factions which operate outside Sudan for personal rather than national interests.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY IN WEST BANK

TA151836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Apr 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dayan said today in the Jordan Valley that we should not infer from the withdrawal in Sinai that there is a possibility of a similar withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria. According to him, the situation in Judaea and Samaria is different from the situation in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights. The foreign minister is at the moment visiting Moshav Tower and talking with residents of the Jordan Valley. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports some of the minister's words:

[Ben-Melekh--live] The status of the settlements in the Jordan Valley has not changed i in the wake of the peace treaty with Egypt, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says. These settlements were not bound by Israeli law before the treaty was signed and this law will not apply to them now either. However, beyond this aspect, wherever there is reference to their link and subordination to Israel there is no difference between these settlements and Deganya [kibbutz within the green line boundaries]. Additional settlers should be brought to the settlements in the valley. New settlements should be set up in the Jordan Valley and this valley should be turned into the continuation of 'Emeq Bet She'an, which is the continuation of the Jordan Valley. The foreign minister goes on to say: I could not conceive of any future government behaving otherwise. Moshe Dayan concentrated his remarks on four main points, which are:

[Dayan--presumably recorded] With respect to an identical inference: There was never--not in the international aspect, nor on the international status and not from the Israeli point of view--an identical attitude or judgment between the Golan Heights and the Sinai--which were part of the Egyptian and Syrian sovereignties--and Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Therefore, this model, all this talk that there it was done this way and it will be done that way here too, this attitude is wrong.

The second thing is: The current agreement, as provided by the Camp David accords regarding Judaea, Samaria and Gaza is a temporary agreement, for a limited period of time, in which not everything has been solved. Several basic elements were determined, autonomy being one of them--but not the only one--and it is connected with this transition period. The final agreement will be determined at the end of this transition period--5 years after the period of autonomy--when negotiations must be started on boundaries and a peace treaty. This will be between us and Jordan, not between us and the Arabs of the territories.

The third point is: From the aspect of their status and the settlements link vis-a-vis Israel, in my opinion nothing or almost nothing will change in the main issues or in daily life even after the military government is abolished and the autonomy is established, this autonomy is meant for the Arab settlements and not for the Jewish settlements.

The fourth point concerns the issue of autonomy itself. In my opinion, for a set of relations between us and the Arabs to be built and based on a long-term military government--this is unnecessary and impossible. It is better that we change things in advance, on our initiative and in the way we see fit rather than to face pressure and coercion to implement this when we consider it untimely.

[Ben-Melekh--live] Now, Moshe Dayan is answering questions by the settlers. From Moshav Tower in the Jordan Valley I return the transmission to the studio in Jerusalem.

Further Details

TA161052 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By HA'ARETZ correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] The Golan Heights are sovereign Syrian territory. If Israel wants to remain in the Golan, this means that Israel wants Syria to agree (in the framework of a peace treaty) to changes in the international border. This was stated by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in a meeting with representatives of the settlements in the Jordan Valley.

Dayan went on to say that the question of peace without the Golan or the Golan without peace will be posed to the government as was the question of remaining in Sharm ash-Shaykh without peace. Replying to a question by one of the settlers, Dayan promised that the West Bank would not be returned to Jordan even in exchange for peace. According to him, Israel has in the past rejected a proposal in this spirit raised by King Husayn in a meeting with government representatives.

According to Dayan, the government fears the settlements might "chicken out." Thus, the government is ready to assure that "We will not move from here." Dayan rejected the claim that the autonomy would turn into a Palestinian state ("a state is not given to any million persons"). However, he stressed the dangers involved in the continuation of Israeli rule over 1 million Arabs by means of a military government, curfews, weapons and soldiers. He called such a situation "a catastrophe" and those people who believed that sort of situation could go on for a long time "fools." However, Dayan promised that the IDF would go on safeguarding the security of the settlements, the borders along the Jordan River and the crossing points from the territory of the autonomy into Israel. He further added that, in his opinion, Israeli settlements should not be set up on absentees' land and that he had expressed his opposition to the government against unnecessary confiscation of land.

He also referred to the statement by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil regarding Egypt's commitment toward Syria in case Syria launches a war on the Golan Heights. Dayan explained that Israel and Egypt differed on the issue of whether Israel's opposition to returning the Golan Heights in exchange for peace with Syria would be considered an act of aggression--as Egypt regards it--or whether the Israeli interpretation will be applied: Namely, that only an Israeli invasion of Syria would free Egypt from its commitments toward Israel under the peace treaty and would grant it the right, according to international agreements, to join Syria in a defensive war. According to him, the United States favors the Israeli interpretation.

BEGIN QUESTIONS DAYAN ON GOLAN REMARKS

TA161112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister has summoned the foreign minister in order to discuss remarks the foreign minister made yesterday on the future of the Golan Heights.

At a meeting with settlers in the Jordan Valley, Moshe Dayan said, among other things, that it is possible that in preparation for negotiations with the Syrians on the Golan Heights Israel might find itself facing the choice of remaining on the Golan Heights without peace or preferring peace to the Golan Heights in the same way as we decided on whether Sharm ash-Shaykh was preferable to peace or vice versa.

Our political correspondent has learned that several ministers have said that these remarks by Moshe Dayan are most serious and cannot be treated lightly. A senior minister demanded that Moshe Dayan be made to pay the full penalty to the point of his dismissal from the government.

RABIN ON FUTURE MOVES IN MIDEAST NEGOTIATIONS

TA131231 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Apr 79 p 1 (Supplement) TA

[Yitzhaq Rabin commentary: "The Celebration Is Over--The Tests Begin"]

[Excerpts] It is quite conceivable that after the signing of the treaty and Begin's visit to Cairo there will be a division of functions between the Egyptian president and his prime minister. It is possible that the Egyptian president has assumed the function of stressing the positive both by word and deed. From now on he will appear in a positive light vis-a-vis Israel in order to entrench his achievements. On the other hand, it will be the prime minister who will make the less pleasant remarks to the Israelis, either in an attempt to test the Israeli reaction or to ease Egypt's predicament in the Arab world. Egypt will always be able to point to the fact that the outstanding leader in the team is not doing anything negative. This is not a sentimental matter. This could be a well thought out decision on the division of functions within the top Egyptian echelons.

There is no doubt that the Egyptian prime minister directed his remarks this week first and foremost, to the two Arab countries who are critical of Egyptian policy: Saudi Arabia and Syria. In fact, Khalil said the following to the Saudis: You have oil. If you think that it is possible to get more out of Israel than Egypt did then you hold the Arabs main weapon. If you are so aggressive in your positions and believe that you can gain an IDF withdrawal from all territories conquered during the Six Day War, then the road is open to you, leaders of Riyadh, to use the oil weapon against the West. Thus Khalil placed on the Saudis the responsibility for getting what Egypt did not get: A total IDF withdrawal from the occupied territories.

As has been said, Khalil also directed his remarks at Syria. If one accepts the Egyptian clarifications to the incomplete report published this week about Egypt's readiness to help in time of war then this is what Khalil told the Syrians: Accept As-Sadat's peace initiative, join the negotiations, insist on your demands for a total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, including the dismantling of settlements--in return for total peace--as we did. If Israel refuses and you wage war--we will be with you. Here too, Egypt placed the responsibility for the future of the Golan Heights on Syrian shoulders. The Egyptians, through the prime minister, showed the Syrians a clear path for the return of the Golan Heights. If Syria does not act as Egypt advises then it alone will be responsible. The common denominator in Khalil's remarks was the transfer of the inter-Arab ball from the Egyptian court to that of the Syrians and the Saudi Arabians.

There is no doubt that from Israel's point of view these remarks by the Egyptian prime minister require a suitable reaction; since there is a possibility that this is a first Egyptian attempt to give a different interpretation to Article VI of the peace treaty than that agreed.

Article VI relates to the precedence of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty over inter-Arab defense pacts, and to the place of this treaty in relation to the framework agreement for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East as signed at Camp David. In order to prevent the creation of a precedent in the determination of the Egyptian position at this stage, Israel acted correctly in submitting a strong protest to Egypt and to the United States and in demanding clarifications from Cairo and Washington on Khalil's remarks.

All these are still initial difficulties which I view as slight when compared to those which we have yet to overcome when we arrive at the most complex problem, the negotiations on the establishment of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District.

In this connection, I am more concerned by the U.S. position as expressed this week in remarks attributed to the President's adviser for security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who reiterated the U.S. position of August 1977. This position states: It is sufficient for the PLO to intimate acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242 for the United States to regard this organization as a legitimate interlocutor and a partner to the peace process. U.S. President Jimmy Carter made similar remarks in a recent interview on Israeli television.

The remarks attributed to presidential adviser Brzezinski this week are a repeat of this American position. The Americans hope that this will enable the PLO and Syria to join the negotiating process soon. Therefore, is there a connection between Khalil's remarks and those of Brzezinski? We cannot know. The joint Egyptian-U.S. aim now is to turn the negotiations on the establishment of autonomy and its results into a lever to establish an independent Palestinian entity in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

The inclusion of the PLO in the peace negotiations will enable Syria to join the peace talks and gain the Golan Heights as Egypt gained Sinai. The Egyptian and U.S. positions as stated at the Camp David talks are unequivocal: In return to a Syrian agreement to pe peace, Israel will have to withdraw from the last centimeter of the Golan Heights and dismantle the settlements.

It can be assumed that just as the PLO did not respond to Carter's initiative in August 1977, it will not respond this time either. Thus, Israel will be saved from a confrontation with the United States and with Egypt in the autonomy negotiations. It can also be assumed that Syria will not change its policy demanding the immediate establishment of a Palestinian-'Arafat state as a condition for its joining the negotiations.

This is how we will benefit from the extremism in parts of the Arab world.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN TERRITORIES

TA151450 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Apr 79 p 10 TA

[Avi Yosef commentary: "To Walk Between the Drops"]

[Excerpt] The military authorities have no guidelines as to how to approach the autonomy issue. The Judaea and Samaria Regional Command held surveys and collected data on the moods current in the West Bank. The picture emerging from these surveys and data indicates opposition to accepting any political solution without the involvement of an additional Arab party. In the case of the West Bank this party is Jordan and/or the PLO.

The events of recent weeks may indicate the military authorities' thinking with regard to the autonomy idea.

The region's commander, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, introduced the term "harrassment" into the "dictionary of the territories." The military authorities will react severely to any case when security is affected and public order is violated by any Arab town or village. Halhul was the first town to which the rule was applied: a 2-week curfew. The military authorities did not settle for this: They leveled harsh criticism at Muhammad Hasan Milhim, Halhul's mayor, accused him of incitement and summoned him in the middle of the night, together with the members of the Halhul Council, to an investigation in the governor's office. The mayor did not understand why he was summoned for interrogation at such a late hour.

Comprehensive house-to-house searches were held in the refugee camps from which stones were hurled onto the main road and an operational curfew was imposed on the area of the camps. All men were investigated. Parents of students accused of violating order were called for investigation and were asked to promise that their children will not disrupt public order again. In one case, in Bayt Sahur, female students were brought to the military authorities and held for investigation for 3 consecutive days. They were returned home only in the evening hours. They complained about contemptuous treatment on the part of the investigator, a member of the military authorities civilian administration.

The military authorities are trying to regain the image of reliability gravely marred about a year ago--when the military authority in the territories was depicted as a helpless element without a clear policy. The use of terms such as lenient hand or hard hand was meaningless. Ben-Eli'ezer relied on the security side while neglecting the political side. He wanted to prove that the IDF dominates the territories as far as domestic security issues are concerned. Bel-Eli'ezer succeeded in this task. Violation of order in the territories did not spread as in the past in spite of causes such as settlements, the autonomy proposal, the peace agreement and the demolition of houses. Maj Gen Avraham Orli, formerly the coordinator of activities in the territories dealt with the political issue. He was the only governmental address for personalities from the territories. A certain change has occurred lately. This week Maj Gen Dani Mat, the new coordinator, in a get-acquainted talk with journalists wanted to "clear the table" and discount rumors about him "hating Arabs." Major General Mat emphasized that he is one of the few in the country who fought for long years. Only the chief of staff and Ari'el Sharon, he says, have fought like him, but he does not feel hate toward the Arabs.

Now that the territories have calmed down he will try to walk "between the drops." On the one hand he will try to prevent unapproved settlements, to guard the Jewish settlements and to prevent Jewish settlers' use of arms for the dispersal of Arab demonstrators and, on the other hand, he will learn the political map in the territories and advise the defense minister and the government on how to act. He is aided by the regional commanders, Major General Ben-Eli'ezer in Judaea and Samaria, and Brig Gen Yosef Qastel in the Gaza Strip.

The military authorities leveled criticism at several mayors: Karim Khalaf from Ramallah, Bassam ash-Shak'a from Nabulus and Muhammad Hasan Milhim from Halhul. Today these represent the rejectionist front in the territories. Remarks heard in the corridors of the military authorities state that the same treatment adopted 6 or 7 years ago toward Shaykh al-Ja'bari from Hebron; Fahd al-Qawasimi, Hebron's mayor, attorney 'Aziz (ash-Shihada) from Ramallah and (Za'far al-Masri), the head of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce, should be "cultivated" with regard to them.

The chances, according to the military authorities' surveys are not encouraging but there is an intention--according to a senior officer in the military authorities--to separate Samaria from Judaea and prevent the ties and mutual political feeling between the Samaria--which contains most of the nationalistic elements and university graduates--and Judaea--which mainly contains Christian settlements--and Hebron which is a religious town but moderate in comparison with Nabulus and the north.

This is one of the reasons why the military authorities prohibited political conventions in Hebron and joint meetings between Ash-Shak'a, Khalaf and al-Qawasimi. Although Hebron joined in the general strikes, and although most of latest public disturbances took place in Hebron mountains (in the towns of Halhul, Dura and Si'ir), the military authorities continue to give funds and approve development plans in Hebron. The military authorities believe that with speeded-up development and improvement of the standards of living and services, the tendency in Hebron to maintain the achievements will increase and it will grow away from Samaria.

Satisfaction is expressed in the West Bank Command that the most senior mayors, Tulkarm's Mayor Hilmi Hanun, who in his views is close to the Democratic Front [for peace and equality; RAKAH's front] does not undertake any political activity. It was feared that students in the colleges of Bi'r Zayt, (Frayer) in Bethlehem, and (An-Najah) in Nabulus, would raise the banners of unrest and disturbances and would thus drag the mayors into a struggle against autonomy. Any political declaration in Israel is quoted in the East Jerusalem papers. Minister Landau's remarks on Jerusalem and the ten new settlements led to repercussions and reactions in the Arab papers and when discussions on the autonomy issue begin any declaration or expression of opinion will be used in the territories as a measure for reinforcing the rejectionist front there.

JERUSALEM POST: TENSION HIGH IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA160632 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By POST military correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] A major crisis is brewing in south Lebanon, with tension running high between the Christian militias in the area and the UN interim force in Lebanon command. The tension is developing against the background of a decision by the Lebanese Government to deploy military forces tomorrow morning in UNIFIL's area of operations.

The militias and presumably Israel (which has studiously avoided making any public statements on the situation) are opposed to the move. Major Sa'd Haddad claims that the 500-man Lebanese Army battalion slated to be deployed has been specially selected for their pro-terrorist leanings by the Syrians.

The Christians have vowed to use every means at their disposal to prevent the Lebanese contingents from taking up their positions, while the Lebanese Government claims that nothing will deter it from sending the men in.

UNIFIL, for its part, claims that it is not a party to the dispute until such time as the Lebanese contingents actually arrive south of the Litani River and ask to be attached to UNIFIL units.

"If that happens," UN spokesman Hugo Rocha told the Jerusalem POST last night, "UNIFIL will have to comply."

Thus far Israel, as opposed to the previous attempts by the Lebanese to deploy its forces from the north late last year, has not made any public statement on the situation.

The UN chief in the Middle East, General Ensio Siilasvuo, yesterday met with Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman for what spokesmen from both sides called a "routine discussion," the date for the talk having been set days ago.

However, it was learned by the POST that the Lebanese situation was very high on the agenda, and that Weizman reiterated Israel's position that pro-PLO troops will not be acceptable if deployed along Israel's border.

The latest Lebanese move, which observers here believe was Syrian-inspired, comes four days before the UN Security Council is due to debate UNIFIL's role in Lebanon. It will discuss how the UN force has succeeded in implementing its mandate there, an integral part of which calls for the "restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty in southern Lebanon."

The current move is thus perceived as a crucial test of strength between the Christian militias, who have control over a 10-km-deep strip running from the Mediterranean to the Golan foothills, west of the Israeli border, and the Syrian-controlled Lebanese Government in Beirut, which has repeatedly attempted to end Haddad's control of the area, and Israel's influence along the border.

According to a plan announced in Beirut yesterday, and apparently approved by the UNIFIL command, between 500 and 600 Lebanese Army soldiers are to move from Sidon to Tyre, and then into UNIFIL-controlled territory tomorrow morning. Of these men, five platoons will be attached to five of the seven UNIFIL battalions in southern Lebanon (the Nepalese and Norwegians--who are deployed around the main Christian pocket at Marj 'Uyun--being left out), and placed under UNIFIL operations command. The remainder of the Lebanese will be stationed in "other areas of the territory controlled by UNIFIL."

The Lebanese contingent, which is under the command of a Muslim officer identified as Ma'alik, is being escorted down the coastal road to Tyre by regular Syrian military units, attached to the Arab peacekeeping army in the country. Haddad has informed UNIFIL in no uncertain terms that he will not tolerate any change in the status quo; that he views the Lebanese Army contingent as pro-Palestinian, pro-Syrian and thus unequivocably hostile; and that he intends to use all the means at his disposal to prevent their deployment.

NORTHERN COMMANDER ON TERRORIST ACTIVITY FROM JORDAN

TA151231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 15 Apr 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] In Tirat Zevi, where an infiltration attempt by a terrorist squad was prevented this morning, life has returned to normal. Our correspondent Haviva Roger heard about this morning's events and their implications from Northern Command Commander Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal.

[Ben-Gal--begin recording] A patrol found tracks on the border path and a cut in the fence. In accordance with the existing procedures the whole system was set in motion--this is not the place to go into detail--and the squad was caught and destroyed after a very short face-to-face clash. There were four people in the squad with equipment that included grenade launchers, hand grenades, NATO rifles--this is one of the first times that we have found a squad not carrying eastern weapons but western weapons used by NATO forces. This points to one of two possibilities: Either the UN units in southern Lebanon are selling or transferring in one way or another their standard issue to the terrorists in Lebanon, or the terrorists are buying this equipment in Europe.

It is difficult to know exactly what the source is but this is a rather new phenomenon.

The second thing is that we did not find a list of detainees in Israel with the terrorist squad and we think--we are almost certain--that this squad did not come to negotiate [take hostages] but to attack and kill and, if possible, get back to their territory quickly.

As for the Jordan border, this is the second time in the past 1 and 1/2 months that a squad has infiltrated and I wonder if this does not suggest that as a result of the peace agreements--and as a result of the fact that the Jordanian king is slowly leaning both overtly and covertly toward the radical countries--is this not a sign, or a first indication, that a change is taking place. Of course, each event has its small lessons which we learn.

It can be assumed that if we learn that Jordan has opened its territory to the passage of terrorists--that some political action be taken vis-a-vis Jordan [as heard]--if this is the case, that Jordan is open as Lebanon is, then as we have done in Lebanon over the past year, Jordan will not come out of this cleanly. [end recording]

IDF Spokesman on Terrorist Activity

TA150935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Today the IDF spokesman said that defense circles in Israel have taken a severe view of the fact that the Jordanian front, which was quiet for several years, has begun to serve as an arena of terrorist activity.

The spokesman was referring to the infiltration of terrorists this morning near Tirat Zevi and to an infiltration attempt near Massu'a on 10 March. In each of the two incidents four terrorists were killed. The IDF spokesman went on to say that it appears that the terrorist squad whose members were killed this morning intended to attack civilians. They were carrying grenades and a 7.62 mm caliber J-3 rifle with a grenade launcher, a standard issue weapon in the German Army.

Chief of Staff Comments

TA151654 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Apr 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] It is doubtful whether the infiltration by a terrorist squad, which was killed this morning, could have been carried out without the knowledge of the Jordanian authorities. This was stated by the chief of staff, Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan, in an interview with chief editor of BAMAHANE Yosef Eshkol. The chief of staff made this statement following a visit he made to the infiltration site soon after it happened. [begin recording]

[Eytan] Perhaps, the fact that the squad came from Jordan and the crossing of the border was from Jordan is part of the policy adopted at the second Baghdad conference and also points to increasing cooperation between the Jordanian Kingdom and the PLO.

[Question] Could such a squad have infiltrated without the knowledge of the Jordanian authorities?

[Answer] I doubt it very much. [end recording]

TERRORIST ACT IN BRUSSELS AIRPORT REPORTED

TA161410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] El Al security personnel in the Brussels airport prevented, about 2 hours ago, a grave terrorist act against El Al passengers who were going to board an El Al plane, flight number 334, from Brussels to Tel Aviv.

Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus and our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer have learned the following details about the terrorist act: Two armed terrorists entered the passenger hall of the Brussels airport and opened fire at the passengers in the hall, including the El Al passengers. The El Al security personnel fired toward the terrorists, injuring one of them. The second gave himself up and was arrested. The El Al security personnel handed the terrorists over to the Brussels police. There are no details at the moment regarding the number of people injured in this act. Paris Radio reported a version of its own about the act about half an hour ago to the effect that a handgrenade exploded in the Brussels airport causing several casualties. Our monitor reports that El Al flight No 334 is going to leave with the passengers and the crewmen in a short time.

JORDAN VALLEY SETTLEMENTS OPPOSE REGIONAL COUNCIL

TA151339 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By Yitzhaq Ben-Horin]

[Text] The Jordan Valley settlements announced their opposition to the establishment of a regional council in the valley along the lines proposed today by the government in the framework of the autonomy plan. They claim that this will turn the settlements into enclaves in an area which they do not control.

The representatives of the Jordan Valley settlements met with the representatives of the Interior Ministry to discuss the plan to set up a regional council that is included in an order by the Judaea and Samaria governor. The residents claim that the proposed regional council does not include territorial continuity, and the water sources, the electricity and the roads will remain outside the area controlled by the council.

"We were offered a plan to mark the boundaries of every Jewish settlement in the Jordan Valley. Only the settlement areas will be under the authority of the council. We object to living in enclaves and propose that the areas of the Arab villages be marked and that they be outside the authority of the council. We are not opposed to the idea of setting up a council but believe that the proposed council may endanger Jewish settlement in the Jordan Valley," said the chairman of the committee of the Jordan Valley settlements, Yisra'el Nadivi.

BRIEFS

JEWS IN TERRITORIES--Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said in the Knesset yesterday, in answer to a question by Zaydan 'Atshah (from Shay) that 17,000 persons are now living in the Jewish settlements in the Sinai, the Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley, Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The number of Jews living in 27 settlements in Judaea and Samaria and in three settlements in Gaza is 7,000. [Text] [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 79 p 8 TA)

TEHRAN REFUTES RUMORS CONCERNING AYATOLLAH TALEQANI

LD140904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The children of the great crusader, His Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani, were taken into custody the day before yesterday because of a misunderstanding and as a result of not being recognized. However, when those responsible were contacted, the issue was resolved immediately.

For a long time His Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani has envisaged taking a trip for a few days of rest, and he has now left Tehran for this purpose. This trip has regrettably given rise to misunderstandings and caused anxiety and disquiet among the people. On contacting those close to the great crusader today, we have learned that the rumors about His Eminence the Atayollah Taleqani are totally without foundation and that there is no cause for any anxiety whatsoever.

At his earliest convenience His Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani will personally address a message to the Muslim nation of Iran.

Government Spokesman Comments

LD151213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The government spokesman attended a meeting with correspondents today and replied to their questions. The government spokesman expressed regret for our country's most important domestic report, that is, the incident involving the children of Ayatollah Taleqani, and said: The government deeply regrets and protests against this incident and action which has taken place contrary to [passage indistinct].

'Abbas Amir Entezam added: What ought to be made clear is that the government and Dr Yazdi personally neither knew about nor were involved in this incident. What has happened is an example of the unilateral actions of some of the committees and of individuals claiming to be guarding the revolution. The prime minister in his speeches has continually complained about the problems which this group has created for the government.

The government spokesman reminded: In the meantime, on Thursday 12 April 1979, when a group of Revolutionary Council members and ministers were at the service of the imam, the imam personally decreed that no arrest of government employees and officials should take place before informing and seeking the permission of the government authorities.

In another part of his interview, the government spokesman referred to the forged bank notes decorated with pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni and warned the public at large saying: We have received information to the effect that a number of people have manufactured 10,000 rial bank notes which carry pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni, have taken these bank notes to the countryside and have changed them. The government spokesman emphasized that such bank notes are not at all valid officially and have not been issued by the government. These bank notes are forged and those persons who circulate such bank notes intend to swindle people. These persons will be prosecuted.

Government Expresses Regret

LD141840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Concerning the incident regarding the children of His Excellency Taleqani, the latter's son-in-law has given us more information, as follows: [begin recording]

[Reporter] The incident involving the children and the daughter-in-law of His Excellency Taleqani has caused certain rumors to circulate; everyone mentions the incident with amazement and regret and hopes for clarification of the incident. They especially wish to know where His Excellency Taleqani and his children are at the moment and what their condition is. As His Excellency Taleqani's son-in-law, may I ask you to give us some details?

[Son-in-law] On Thursday, 12 April 1979, at about 1130, Mr Abul Hassan Taleqani and Mojtaba Taleqani and his wife, who had taken a message and a present on behalf of His Excellency Taleqani for Mr Yasir 'Arafat to the Palestinian Embassy, were arrested by six or seven armed people who were in three cars after leaving. These people wore the outfits of the Revolutionary Guards and had cards and claimed that they were on a mission for the revolutionary court. Later, on the way, they blindfolded the lady and two gentlemen and behaved in a very insulting and ugly manner toward them. When the incident was reported to His Excellency Taleqani by one of the shopkeepers in the area, some actions and investigations took place and finally at 0400, after midnight, they delivered those who were arrested to the ayatollah's house. His Excellency Taleqani, who was very upset and angry over this incident, left Tehran with his family as an act of protest. Of course, I should add that Dr Yazdi, who, due to (?the protest) of His Excellency Taleqani had come to his house, and the provisional Islamic government were unaware of the arrest and had no part in it.

[Reporter] Could you give us some information about the health and condition of the ayatollah and his children?

[Son-in-law] Yes, according to the information that he sent from the place where he is staying in Tehran this afternoon, the ayatollah is well and the people who are with him are well, too.

[Reporter] Shall we then deny the rumor which is circulating that they have been inconvenienced and are not well?

[Son-in-law] Yes, the discomfort is only psychological and there is no health problem. Of course, that night he was awake till 0400 and with his old age and the discomfort which he has had, you know, being awake till that time of the night is difficult for him but fortunately at the moment he is well.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Dr Yazdi and the provisional government were not aware of the arrest and acted very earnestly for the release of those who were arrested. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has expressed its deepest regret over the occurence of such an incident and has announced that from now on it will act quickly and appropriately toward prople who commit such irregular acts and will put an end to such irresponsible actions.

Demonstrations Take Place

NC161040 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 16 (AFP)--Demonstrations took place in the capital and other cities today in support of prominent Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani, who vanished on Friday, the day after Revolutionary Guards temporarily arrested two of his sons and a daugther-in-law. The sons were beaten up during the arrest.

Thousands of students took part in the march through the capital calling for the dissolution of Islamic revolutionary committees, "exemplary punishment" for those involved in Thursday's incident, and the return of Ayatollah Taleqani to Tehran, where his office has remained closed.

The ayatollah left Tehran for an unspecified destination on Friday in protest at the "executions" by members of certain committees supporting Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and wanted to defend "liberties for all Iranians" a spokesman said.

The ayatollah's office has confirmed that his silence since Friday was "directly" related to Thursday's arrest on his sons.

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, "coordinator" of the Tehran committees, announced today in the daily AYANDEGAN that the committees would be dismantled "as soon as the police are capable of insuring law and order."

Observers noted that the number of police, in uniform but unarmed, has increased during the past few days in the streets here.

The government has also ordered a series of measures to end "uncontrolled initiatives" by revolutionary committees. All blank arrest and search warrants used by the committees were canceled on Saturday and warnings were given to guards that they would "severely punished" for unlawful arrests.

FOREIGN MINISTER KARIM SANJABI SUBMITS RESIGNATION

LD160730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dr Karim Sanjabi, the foreign minister, in a letter to the prime minister has resigned his post. The text of his letter is as follows:

Your Execellency Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister: Since the present circumstances render the progress of affairs unfeasible, and in view of the common responsibility of ministers regarding all the affairs of the country, the continuance of service is beyond by ability. I hereby announce my resignation.

[Signed] Dr Karim Sanjabi.

It is not yet clear whether Dr Karim Sanjabi's resignation has been accepted.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS ON CURRENT SITUATION, UNEMPLOYMENT

LD160001 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful, greetings to you. Greetings to the people who can see me and whom I can't see. Praise be to God and thanks to you, nation: It seems that the situation is good and will continue to be so. As I said on the day of the feast [21 March], it is progressing toward a satisfactory condition. It is not completely good yet. It still has many faults and imperfections but it is moving in the right direction.

Well, we should be very grateful to people who could have caused us problems and headaches but didn't, because after Kordestan and Gonbad we had many expectations since we were receiving both threats and reports saying that Baluchestan and then Khuzestan would cause us trouble next. Therefore, whether they have postponed their plans or, God willing, have given up, we are very grateful. We hope that all the groups and all the people, as I said last time, who talk an unnatural amount about the interests of the people and who are uncommonly self-righteous have come to their senses and have good intentions--I hope and believe and know that they and all other people have good intentions. So I have hope for mutual understanding, cooperation and service to the country and for the elimination of dangers. Of course, sometimes it is possible--like the ostrich, which they say buries its head in the sand--that a person who has heavy duties and responsibilities may find it in his interest not to hear certain things or to pretend that he does not hear, in order that he may control his nerves. Or the events and problems and current affairs may make one numb, give one a lack of sensitivity. But apart from this there is another test--the flood of requests, protests, complaints, expectations and demands, whether in person or by telephone or in visits or in the letters which we receive--it is now such that anywhere in any street, in any city that my dear colleagues, the ministers, or I go, the people expect us and have their letters ready in their pockets. When they see us on the street they immediately bring envelopes out of their pockets. They don't stop to think that these envelopes, these meetings and these presentations--if one just wanted to read them, even without acting on them, without giving them due consideration--would take up the whole 24 hours of our day. Very well, despite all this we should read them and see about them. If we can't provide time for everybody to visit or if people are asked to write their requests so that we can get to them later, this must be tolerated. Now, the argument that some people make--whether out loud or in their hearts or in the newspapers and articles--is that their requests were not carried out by the satanic governments, the shahanshahi governments, the dictatorial regime, and that we are not carrying them out either. Therefore, we are just like them. In any case, all these applications and protests and demands, in my view, are evidence of people's judgment and people's testimony that the situation has been put right or is improving. In the first months, the first or second month, people did not accept it; they were not certain that the government was their own. They were doubtful and hesitant. Now they think that the ideal Islamic government or Islamic Republic has been established and it is strong and has all the means at its disposal. Many of the requests are contrary to the law, contrary to justice. People should not make these requests. In any case, I am still very thankful.

In these 2 months, the more we have advanced the more we have felt the onerous nature of this burden and the vastness of the administrative apparatus and we have seen what problems, difficult tasks there are to be solved. On the first day, however, we could not understand this; subsequently we were sorry for undertaking such a task. On the other hand, the congratulations, felicitations which have reached us verbally, by telegram, by letters, which have been resumed following the referendum, make us realize the values, the greatness and the brilliance of this Iranian revolution. Subconsciously we seem to understand that a truly tremendous task has been accomplished. One is fearful and anxious lest the concessions which have been obtained should be wasted, God forbid, and acquire a bad name and lest the bright visage which Iran, the Iranian revolution and Islam acquired in the world should turn into a dark one, into infamy and ill repute.

So now, this revolution of ours, the more it advances the more we realize its greatness and value. The nation should brace itself to accept its consequences and we, too, should be able to tackle the difficulties which have cropped up after the first phase of the revolution's victory. Last time, in my television speech, I deemed the difficulties and problems as natural results of the speed in which victory was achieved. This time I add: as the results of both the speed and vastness of this victory.

Well, we will also go on to achieve success, since so far we have achieved success with only the same means and under the same conditions which existed in the first phase, that is, with the unity of word, cooperation, similarity of views of the entire nation and its being in step. There is only one difference--this time this being in step should be along a single axis and path.

And just as I said in my previous television address, the principle of "there is no God but Allah" should make progress under the leadership of the Ayatollah and then the axis and the path of progress should be traversed under the leadership of the government. But if, on the other hand, everyone does unilaterally whatever he likes and becomes a nuisance to others and to the government, we will definitely not succeed.

So long as the matter concerns protests, requests, expectations and demands, everybody accepts the government and no one will deny the existence of the government or its responsibility. But when it comes to execution and action and when certain unilateral actions take place, whether emanating regrettably from certain religious leaders or from the committees, groups and the guards and also from the factions, the majority of which act with good intentions, the utmost selflessness and the intention to serve--and their work is indeed valuable--they do not pay attention to the fact that it is essential that all these actions not only should not take place without the knowledge of the government or not in a manner calculated to constitute a nuisance to it or interference in its affairs, but rather they should be carried out at the behest of the government, that is, provided the government is one which has been elected and accepted by them and enjoys the support, backing and commands of the illustrious leadership of the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

Now let us return to the difficulties and problems we have. Perhaps every time I make one of these speeches I keep discussing difficulties. But this should not be a cause for surprise, since it is natural that the problems are those of the people, and the government, of the nation, of our revolution and our future, and we should discuss them with you, the people.

Our problems are really no more than just one, but if we listen to my speeches and those of my colleagues, we find these problems so diverse and unique that [words indistinct].

Today I wish to speak only about one section of these problems: The problem of the workers and the issue of unemployment. Of course, ever since the first day of the appointment or the choosing of this government, it has endeavored to include this problem in its program and keep it in the heart and mind of the government before any incident take place and before any pressure is brought to bear on us. We knew that it was one of the fundamental issues for which we would be answerable and to which we would have to find a solution. Of course, so far, at least in the speeches made by myself, the word which is very popular today and enjoys the distinction of being a vogue of the revolution and of the times, that is, the expression "mustad'afin" ["the weak and oppressed" in some contexts, "the meek and needy" in others] has seldom appeared. But this does not mean that we are not thinking of the weak and the oppressed. We have been and are thinking of them. The only thing is that when we say weak and oppressed we mean the workers and farmers and we also mean the tradesmen and bazaar people and the productive class: the private sector class and the self-employed, who have probably played an extremely important, fundamental role in the whole era of Iran's struggles from the constitutional revolution to the present time, and who have suffered more than anybody else and have seldom had anyone to defend them. These are the people we have in mind. Now if these are students or pupils, we think of all these people. Now, if the government is a genuine, national government it should under no circumstances devote its attention to one certain class. It should bear in mind the whole nation. For us, the whole nation and the people should enjoy our exercise of duty, justice and service; should the government wish to enter into private and personal transactions and then wish to answer the representations make to it, it would drown. Indeed, it should be allowed to solve the issues by means of this universal and overall (?unity).

The government administration, due to the amount of the money paid to some officials and also due to the large number of employees--it can be said approximately that we have four times more personnel (?than needed)--should not be made any larger or more extensive. Therefore new employment is a sin to us, it is against the revolution, against Islam, against the nation, against the country and we should not create it. Therefore the expectations that the unemployed have of us, saying that because they have studied and have achieved high grades and positions, they should be employed is not correct, because there is no need for them. The administration is overmanned and will remain as such unless we throw out a number of the people and replace them with those who are fresher and more specialized. This is one of those things that if we do, we shall have a hundred times more protests and opposition and discomfort. Or we could just pay out money, money for nothing. This is wrong both from the moral, psychological and social viewpoints. It is like the story of the ship and the port when the man said we do not have gunpowder, there are a thousand reasons the first of which being that we do not have gunpowder [Bazargan refers to a popular story about some soldiers who, when asked by their officer why the did not fire their guns, replied that there were a thousand reasons for it, the first being that they did not have any gunpowder.] So we should try to find work for people.

This problem has been discussed both in the Ministry of Labor and in the Cabinet and a number of the ministers have been given the responsibility of finding work for people whether in agriculture--especially in agriculture--or in other areas, and to some extent with the cooperation and guidance of the unemployed to come to study and give us their views about real work, not artificial projects which are only excuses for paying out money. We are busy with this, but it cannot be done in a short time.

Someone should come from among the government employees and become a mediator of love between the people of the country and the employees and ask the employees who have a job and who earn salaries to give us loans, honorable loans, so that we can help their younger sisters and brothers who have not still started any work but who are ready to work. This is very simple. Every person who earns a salary, as I said before, by showing his gratitude for being employed--I am not saying he should give half of his salary--but should give a small part of his salary. This fund is general and is in no way limited to the government sector or to the government's employees. Whether in the government sector or in the private sector, whether workers or the employees or even the apprentice in a trading company--everyone who is employed and earns a lot should pay about 1 percent of his salary and earnings as a loan to help or to protect his brothers or sisters who are ready to work. For instance, someone who earns 50,000 rials per month, would only pay 500 rials per month. This is very simple.

Of course, we can [words indistinct] print loan stamps or booklets which each time can be detached. But this loan is not in any way compulsory. This is 100 percent free, 100 percent voluntary, 100 percent meritorious, 100 percent humane and Islamic.

Before the end of this month, those who are willing--either from their salary or through the accounts department of their respective organization--can give permission and volunteer to pay 7 percent of their salary to the government, to the fund which will later be in the Ministry of Labor, to the honorary loan fund for work so that later we can provide its [word indistinct] and other things. Because, fortunately, the number of graduates and the unofficially unemployed are not so numerous we do not have to give 40 or 50 percent of our salary. The amount of 7 percent can do the job. Now, this loan which is paid by those who have work and employment will be returned to them exactly after 5 years. Even if the loans are not returned by those who borrow, the government will pay back these loans either from its budget or from what it begs from the people. After 5 years, this amount will gradually be repaid. We will not ask from those who borrow any guarantee or surety or anything, their honor alone is a deposit for us, and whenever they find employment--when, God willing, the job market and the availability of work in the country becomes abundant--each month they can return the loan by paying 5 percent of what they earn. The amount which will be paid to different people will depend on the size of their family, their age, their specialty and their own resources and also on (?what is paid) and will range between 1,000 toman and 3,000 toman per month.

Of course, in this way, not only will a problem be solved and a large and worthy group of people not be alone without any helpers and supporters, but it will also demonstrate in a most practical way the bond which exists between the government and people and between various groups of people who come to each other's rescue. This is the demand which I make on behalf of the members of the Cabinet and I am sure that this demand will meet with the approval of the people. All those who earn salaries and those who are employed will cure one of our ills and carry one of our loads and they will also respond to others and prove their spirit of cooperation.

Meanwhile, I must add that previously people had talked about getting in touch with the government and had sent checks and certain amounts of money and I had promised that a special account would be opened. The number of this account is 88,000 in the National Bank of Iran, the central branch. Some people have sent their checks which we will put in this account. Other people can pay directly to this account, but it should not be done anonymously. They should give us their names and (?other information). In any case, the government is doing all that is in its power, all that is in its duty. Of course, this fund of help to the government has nothing to do with the honorary fund for helping the unemployed. This fund for the unemployed has its own place, both its receipts and payments are [word indistinct]. The other is a general help which will be paid for thousands of needs and to resolve difficulties which we might face and whether this means building houses or providing medical help or solving other problems we will inform the people in due time.

This was a brief survey of the problems and difficulties which we are facing and the demands that we have. Once again I should add, that not only do we not look for any recompense for all the actions we take, but merely for the kindness and affection and the expression of trust and fondness which we receive from the majority, of almost all of the people. This is sufficient for us. This is the great recompense. I hope we will be constantly worthy of it.

Also we wish to ask some people who sometimes indulge in discouraging people and who spread rumors and accusations which have very bad psychological effects to stop doing this. These actions are extremely harmful and are certainly inspired from the source of our enemies. We wish to ask the people, those who speak or write articles or talk to other people, to talk less about these issues.

You certainly remember that about a month ago, about a month and a half ago, what a tumult, what a fuss they made against this poor Dr Tavakolli, who is one of the most honorable, educated, and pure Muslim officers of the country. Our newspapers had become the tool of an international agent and spy. Later what an accusation and what nonsense they leveled against our pride, General Qarani! These gentlemen are my direct and first class colleagues. And what accusations they are leveling against the deputy prime ministers! Very bluntly I say that if I had found anyone better known, more trusted, more suitable and more honest than these three people, namely Dr Yazdi, Engineer Sabbaghian, and Engineer Amir Entezam [passage indistinct].

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER ARDALAN DIES IN PRISON

OW150224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0220 GMT 15 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, 15 Apr (AFP)--Ali Qoli Ardalan, a former foreign minister under the shah of Iran and his last court minister, died yesterday in Tehran's Qasr Prison of a heart attack, a reliable source reported. Mr Ardalan, 70, was arrested on March 20 by members of a "Khomeyni committee." A member of an influential Kurdish family, he had been Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Washington and Bonn as well as foreign minister.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

JN141845 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has sent a verbal message to the great Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni. The message was delivered to Khomeyni this morning by brother Hani al-Hasan, chief of the PLO bureau in Tehran. Khomeyni received Al-Hasan at his headquarters in the holy city of Qom.

In a statement after the meeting, brother Hani al-Hasan said that Palestinian-Iranian relations and the relations between His Eminence Khomeyni and brother Abu 'Ammar are continuously increasing in the interests of our nation and common causes.

KHOMEYNI HEARS OF CHAOS IN GONBAD; CITES 'AGENTS OF AMERICA'

ID131550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpts] Yesterday a number of people from the families of the martyrs of Gonbad and the Revolutionary Guards met with Imam Khomeyni in Qom. Here is a telephone report from Qom. The people's representative said: When the people went to the ballot boxes for the referendum in Gonbad, we faced a calamity which has no parallel in history. Some groups--remnants of the SAVAK and the satanic regime and some people who were aroused and were attacking the people--were terrorists who were linked with foreigners. They committed such crimes as will be recorded in history. Were it not for the guards of the Islamic revolution from Qom and Tehran and Mashad who came to our rescue, perhaps today Gonbad would be leveled to the ground and we would perhaps not be at the side of our imam as we are now. Unfortunately, at the last minute, when victory was in the grasp of the strugglers with the declaration of cease-fire by unqualified people, about 4,000 weapons stolen from the barracks remained in the hands of these alien elements. But pressure is put by the officials of the government upon the forces of the committee, who are the guardians of life, property and honor, and they wish to get back 250 of the weapons which are at our disposal. We are placed in a deplorable situation, now the shops are closed, the schools are closed and the whole city is in a war ravaged condition.

Unfortunately, the shameful newspapers, too, report the news maliciously and in favor of the agents of the foreigners. Why is the government silent in the face of these crimes? We have brought our complaints about them to you and to your presence.

The imam replied: I was to some extent aware of some of the things you said. I am very sorry about all these events which have taken place and are still taking place. These people who are indulging in spreading poison and committing crimes, the reason for their action is that we want to create freedom, independence and comfort: These malicious groups do not want these aims to be realized. They want to disturb the situation so that their masters can return. We say that these people are both against the revolution as well as being the agents for the wishes of the foreigners. If they are supporters of people why, when we and the government wish to do something for the well-being of the people, do they put up obstacles? Why do they prevent people from taking part in the referendum? Are they the well-wishers of the masses and the nation? The whole Muslim nation wants the Islamic Republic. Why did they shoot at our brothers when they were casting their ballots for the Islamic Republic? Either they want to return the government to the monarchical regime, or else bring about a regime which satisfies their interests. They are against freedom and independence. They want to bring back the former situation, but in a different name.

The problems of Gonbad have also taken place in other parts of the country. These are caused by the agents of America or some other place. I thank you for sacrificing yourselves. I shall communicate your problems to the government. You should also support the government so that with each other's help we can carry out the tasks. You should expel the criminals who attack you even if it may lead to death. In return, you will be recompensed. I warn the criminals that if they do not stop these crimes we shall deal with them in a harsher way. Your calamity and your discomfort is my calamity and discomfort. I beseech God to safeguard you under his care. Stick together like brothers.

KHOMEYNI AGREES TO EASTERN AZARBAYJAN DEMANDS

ID152143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 79 ID

[Text] This morning Imam Khomeyni received Rahmatollah Moqaddam-Maragheh'i, the governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan. In the course of the meeting, the governor general reported to the Imam on the problems, demands and requirements of the people of Eastern Azarbayjan Province. While conveying his kindness to the people of the province, the imam agreed to their demands.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES SOLDIERS AT FARAHABAD, LASHKARAK BARRACKS

ID151940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 79 ID

[Text] This morning, a number of officers, army personnel soldiers, employees, pupils and students of the instruction center of Farahabad Barrack and Lashkarak Barrack, under the commander of the commander of the barracks, were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom so they could express their congratulations, gratitude, military solidarity and spirit of self-sacrifice to him; they expressed their readiness to realize the Islamic goals.

The imam, addressing this group of military brothers, said:

In the name of the Almighty, the most compassionate, the most merciful: Brave young men, welcome. Greetings to you, valiant youth. Greetings to you who are with us today. I can see at first hand the force of your valor. My dear ones, I congratulate you today on two things. First, for the destruction of the satanic regime which will never again return. Suppression has been expelled and it will never return. The reliance on the foreigners has been stopped and it will not return. Second, I congratulate you on the establishment of the Islamic Republic, under which all the strata of society will have a pleasant life; an Islamic Republic which will safeguard our independence and give strength to the oppressed; an Islamic Republic which is on the side of the oppressed. I congratulate you on this, but the condition is that you remain faithful to it.

The secret of our triumph lies in the fact that our movement was nor purely political; it was not just for the oil. Our movement had a thoroughly spiritual and religious aspect to it. Our youth wished for death and went forward to meet martyrdom in the same way as the Muslims in the early days of Islam. Our youth regarded martyrdom as the supreme happiness. The secret of our success was dependence on the Koran and the holy path of martyrdom. They faced tanks and machineguns and they triumphed with empty hands. Their fists were victorious over tanks, victorious over machineguns and victorious over the superpowers. You should keep the secret of victory.

Our nation, so long as it is with the Almighty, will be victorious. So long as the support of our nation is the Koran, it will be victorious. So long as the standard of the Koran is above the head of our nation, it will be victorious. Previous movements in Iran were either political or semi-Islamic, but today we are all Islamic and this is the secret of our triumph. You safeguard this secret and you should be aware that the agents of the satantic regime are spread out everywhere so they can pave the way for the return of their masters. Expel them from among your midst!

You should know that with Islam you can be free and that the Koran has set you free. Those who, in the name of sympathy for workers, penetrate your ranks are traitors to the workers and the nation. They are the agents of America and other countries, too. They want to return us to the period of suppression. You, army personnel and the military, are our valiant and dear brothers and children. You are the guardians of the nation and the country. Whoever opposes you opposes the nation. I announced that if anyone today opposes the army, he opposes Islam and the prophet of the Almighty.

Our army today is not the satantic army but a Mohammedan army, you soldiers should protect the army. You should listen to your superiors. Expel those who cause sedition among you from among your midst: The protection of the country depends on the existence of order in the army. We are your supporters and you are our supporters and the nation is the supporter of all.

Do not allow other people to interfere in our destiny. Strike with your fist at the mouths of those who wish to make the foreigners rule over us. May the Almighty be your protector.

At the end of the ceremonies, the commander of this group was received by the imam, and in their private discussions the imam told him: In the same way that the soldiers should maintain order, in the army, so should the commanders not show harshness toward the soldiers. We are all brothers.

PAYMENT OF TAXES LEFT TO TAXPAYERS' DISCRETION

ID151818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has for the first time left the payment of taxes to the discretion of taxpayers. It called on them to pay directly into the national bank whatever sum they deem fit and consider as owed and the bank receipt will be tantamount to an acceptable settlement of the account.

A Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance spokesman said: These facilities cover each of the following taxes: the taxes of merchants and companies; death duties; gifts, going back 13 years, whether certified by official documents or otherwise, not exceeding 500,000 rials per annum; and also other taxes up to any sum and for any year; taxes on property; on interest, supplementary incomes, business taxes on legal entities, taxes on total incomes, inheritance, uncultivated land and stamp duties for the 1967-1977 financial years--whether backed by official documents or not--provided the amount is 100,000 rials per annum. The said taxpayers can make use of these facilities and, exercising their conscience, can up through 21 May 1979 inquire in their relevant tax districts to learn the number of the current account in the National Bank of Iran and can pay into the account any sum they deem fit as annual tax and obtain a receipt.

JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS WITH WORKERS STAGING SIT-IN

ID141738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 79 ID

[Text] This morning, the minister of justice took part in a meeting with a number of the employees of the Ministry of Labor and the representatives of the workers who are staging a sit-in at the Ministry of Justice. In this meeting the minister of justice said the workers should be revolutionary and in the present conditions of our country should be able to put up with hardship to some extent. He also said: I will defend the workers' proposal concerning the payment of loans to them in the Cabinet. Regarding the formation of workers syndicates which is demanded by workers, the minister of justice said: In the workers syndicates the power belongs to the workers, and only the syndicates can defend the rights of the workers. In the same meeting, the representatives of the workers presented their demands about the payment of loans to them to the minister of justice.

NIOC REPORTS ON OIL PRODUCTION, PRICES

ID151447 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The National Iranian Oil Company reported that the total production of crude oil on the continental shelf oilfields amounted to some 4.7 million barrels per calendar day on 13 April 1979, and that out of this quantity some 700,000 barrels were delivered to the country's refineries and the remainder was earmarked for export. This production level was of an exceptional nature and will be regulated to the desired level bearing in mind operational needs and the government's overall economic policy.

The current level of crude oil production, obtained purely as a result of the fruitful efforts and endeavors by the oil industry's Iranian workers and without participation by foreign specialists, demonstrates the utter and indubitable competence of the compatriots in running this industry. Meanwhile, the average production of crude oil and its exports between 21 March and 13 April 1979 was 3.2 million and 2.7 million barrels respectively per calendar days. From 1 April 1979 the price of light crude oil has been $16.57 and that of heavy crude oil $16.04 per barrel, $1.80 and $1.90 respectively higher than the price stipulated by OPEC per barrel.

AGHA JARI INSTALLATIONS REACH MAXIMUM OIL PRODUCTION

ID141246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpt] The head of the NIOC department in the Agha Jari area has announced:

Total production of oil and gas in the Agha Jari area has reached 950,000 barrels per day, which is the maximum production capacity for oil and gas in the oil installations in the area.

SYRIAN INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

ID152002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Dr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, special envoy of President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Syrian information minister, arrived in Tehran at noon today at the head of a delegation and was welcomed at Mehrabad airport by a deputy minister of information and propaganda; the Syrian and Iraqi ambassadors to Tehran; Mr Hani al-Hasan, head of the PLO office in Tehran; and the Algerian charge d'affaires. The Syrian president's special envoy, in a brief interview with a PARS correspondent at Mehrabad airport, said the purpose of his visit was to convey the greetings of the Syrian president to the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution. He added that during his stay in Iran he would hold talks with Iranian Government officials on strengthening and developing the existing friendly relations between the two countries and other topics of interest to the two sides.

VALIDITY OF ARREST, SEARCH WARRANTS REPEALED

ID141744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the chief public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic revolution of Iran:

All the revolution prosecution departments, the revolution committees, and the Revolution Guards throughout the country are hereby informed that all warrants that have been issued regarding the detention of persons or property, or for the search of houses up to the present date by the revolution public prosection office addressed to the public prosecution branches, public prosecutors, or the revolution interrogators or any other authority that currently acts in the name of the revolution are repealed and have no validity. Until the issuance of a new warrant by public prosecutors, none of the said authorities have any right whatsoever to detain persons or properties or search their houses. Violators of whatever rank or office or from whatever political or military organization will be prosecuted by the revolution public prosecution. They will be dismissed from revolutionary organizations and severely punished.

[Signed] The chief public prosecutor of the Iranian Islamic Republic revolution, Mehdi Hadavi.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BEGIN IN SANANDAJ

ID131203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpt] The elections to the 11-man council for administering the city of Sanandaj began in the mosques in 68 constituencies in this city today. Thousands of Sanandaj citizens flocked to the ballot boxes to elect the candidates of their choice for running the city of Sanandaj for the next 6 months. The latest figures indicate that during the past 2 weeks vast numbers of people have registered their names for polling.

Sanandaj's five-man provisional city administration council which was set up for the first time in the country following the bloody incidents in this city this year, last night announced: Should certain individuals intend to sabotage the work of the elections to this council, they will be arrested immediately. Immediately after the elections five persons will take up the task of counting the votes.

Islamic Groups Protest

ID140922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Apr 79 ID

[Text] It has been announced today that various Islamic groups of the Sanandaj population are protesting against the manner in which the elections to the Sanandaj City Council are being conducted. Numerous letters and verbal complaints about the rigging of the elections to the 11-man council for the administration of this city have already been received. A dispatch we have received indicates that by holding marches and meetings and by boycotting the elections yesterday and last night, city residents have strongly protested against the manner in which the elections have been conducted and the way illiterate people have been induced to vote for a non-Islamic group, and have called for revising the elections.

The five-man council responsible for administering the city of Sanandaj, in a session at the Kordestan Governorate general's office, has agreed by a majority vote that protestors at a rally in Azadi Square in Sanandaj city should demand new elections, and that should the number of those participating in the rally, due to be held this morning, exceed 17,000--that is, half of all those who have registered for the elections--then the voting will be done again without delay. Otherwise, the votes already cast will be counted.

Nevertheless, should an investigation of the complaints received produce tangible evidence pointing to the likelihood of the rigging of the elections to elect the 11-man council for the administration of the city, the elections will be held over again. Otherwise, the votes already cast will be deemed valid.

AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON CURRENT PROBLEMS

LD151801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mr Mahaddad Mehdi Abbasi, governor general of Western Azarbayjan, today gave answers in a special interview with a reporter from the Urumiyeh radio and television center concerning the various problems of the region. These include: How to put an end to the sit-in by a number of strugglers of this city who, in protest against the decision of the revolutionary council of the city of Urumiyeh, started a sit-in 6 days ago; the finding of a solution to the problem of a number of Kurdish farmers who have been evicted from their villages by some feudal lords; and the problem of unemployment among the Urumiyeh secondary school graduates.

The governor general of the Western Azarbayjan, on the ways of ending the sit-in by some strugglers, said: The demands of this group, which were set out in a 10-point resolution, were investigated by a joint meeting that included members of the revolutionary council and a representative of the sit-in group. We reached some agreements which, fortunately, satisfied the strugglers.

In answer to this group's demand concerning the speeding up of the trials of members of the former regime in this city, he said: This matter will be taken up soon after the confirmation of the trusted judges appointed by the province through the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution of Iran; the files in the justice department will be investigated.

On the expulsion of Kurdish farmers by some feudal lords, Mr Abbasi said: We prepared a report on this matter and it was forwarded for the government's information. The government drew up a law regarding this matter with the approval of the revolutionary council and a commission formed of six persons--representing the departments of justice, agriculture, housing and development, labor and social affairs and one member of the clergy and one of the local personalities--was given the job of carefully investigating the demands of the farmers and of issuing the necessary verdict. He added: If the landlords refrain from obeying the orders issued by the commission they will be treated according to the provisions of the same law.